MAY, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3285.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1793.

Wrought Iron Chefts
Made and sold by
JOHN WUCHERER,
Near the Bank of North-America, Chefnut-ftreet, Philadelphia;
Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any fize, of the beft quality.
He alfo performs moft other kinds of
Black and White Smiths Work,
On the fhorteft notice, and on reafonable terms.
April 23, tbctf.

TO BE SOLD,
Purfuant to the laft will and teftament of Ifaac Knight, fenior, deceafed, late of Abington townfhip, Montgomery county,
A PLANTATION, containing 202 acres of land, fituate 11½ miles from Philadelphia, near the Old York road, and about one mile from Jenkin-town. There are on the premifes a large ftone dwelling houfe, a large ftone barn, with a ftone milk houfe, on a never-failing fpring, a large bearing orchard, and other fruit trees, upwards of 30 acres of meadow, part well watered; the arable land is natural to wheat and every other kind of grain; there is water in every field, and a fufficiency of wood-land. For terms apply to Ifaac Knight, of Philadelphia, in Race-ftreet, No. 116, or to Jonathan Tyfon, living in Jenkin-town, near the premifes. April 23. 1791. *

TO BE SOLD,
By public vendue, on the premifes, on Monday, the 6th day of May next,
A LOT of LAND, containing feven acres, part of which is timber land, fituate in Upper Makefield, Bucks county, Pennfylvania, about five miles from Newtown, on the road leading to Taylor's ferry, within one mile of the ferry, and adjoining lands of Benjamin Taylor. There are on the premifes a dwelling houfe, a young bearing orchard, an excellent quarry of free-ftone, and a fine ftream of water, fuitable for a mill. The title is undifputable. Attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, at the time of fale.
WILLIAM MUSGROVE.
April 18, 1793. †

Weft-Chefter, Chefter county, April 20, 1793.
BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be expofed to public fale, on the premifes, on Saturday, the 11th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one Meffuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, containing 30 acres, more or lefs, fituate in the townfhip of Weft-Nantmill; bounded by lands of Jacob Winance, Michael Graham, and others. There are erected on the premifes, a good ftone grift and merchant mill, with two water wheels, and two pair of ftones, on a never failing ftream, and in a good wheat country. Seized and taken in execution as the eftate of John Beard and Rachael his wife, and to be fold, by
JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, fheriff.

NOTICE.
ALL perfons having demands againft the eftate of Ifaac James, late of the county of Montgomery, deceafed, are requefted to bring in their refpective accounts, properly authenticated, to JOHN DRAKE, in Montgomery townfhip, or BENJAMIN JOHNSON, in Worcefter townfhip, both in the county aforefaid, by the firft day of July next, in order for payment, otherwife they will be excluded; and all thofe indebted to faid eftate are notified to make payment, before the aforefaid time, or they will be proceeded againft as the law directs.
JOHN DRAKE, } Executors.
BENJAMIN JOHNSON, }
April 22 1793. ¶

ALL perfons indebted to the eftate of Robert Penrofe, late of Richland townfhip, Bucks county, deceafed, are hereby requefted to pay off the fame to the fubfcriber, within three months from this date; and all perfons having juft demands againft faid eftate are defired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, within faid time, that they may be adjufted, by
WILLIAM PENROSE, Adminiftrator.
Richland, 4th Mo. 16, 1793. †

Eight Dollars Reward.
WAS ſtolen from the fubfcriber, living in Moreland townfhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 20th of this inſtant, by a Negro Man, who calls himſelf JOSEPH, the following articles, viz. one great coat of Bath coating, one tight bodied coat of broad cloth, one under-veſt of linſey, double breaſted, one pair of corduroy breeches, two ſhirts, two pair of ſtriped linen trowſers, two pair of new ſhoes, one pair of blue ribbed woolen ſtockings, one pair of ſilver buckles carved. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negro (who is remarkably handſome for a Negro, being ſtraight noſed, thin lipped, and very black, about five feet nine inches high) and ſecures him in any gaol, giving information thereof, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges.
RYNEAR LUKENS.
April 22, 1793. *

WHEREAS Hannah, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board, without any juſt provocation, he hereby forewarns all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after date hereof. ¶
April 9, 1793. ANANIAS NELSON.

BREDA, February 25.
LAST Saturday, the 23d inſtant, about half after eight o'clock, a trumpeter, accompanied by a French officer, arrived before the gates of Boſch, and were conducted to the commandant, whom they ſummoned, in the name of General Dumourier, to ſurrender this city. The commandant ſent an anſwer about 12 o'clock, implying a refuſal; hoſtilities commenced about half after 3 o'clock; the French threw ſome bombs and howitzers into the city; the firſt was ſo well directed, that it fell before the guard-houſe, and wounded a grenadier. By the ſubſequent bombs ſeveral houſes were damaged; the alarm was immediately beat, and the military took their reſpective ſtations. From that time the bombardment became very violent, and laſted uninterruptedly till ſeven o'clock at night, when all was ſtill for ſome time.

On Sunday morning, about half paſt three o'clock, the French bombardment became extremely violent, and was well anſwered by the garriſon. It laſted till ſeven o'clock, and during that time the French threw in 150 bombs and howitzers, which demoliſhed more than ſixty houſes.

The damage might ſtill have become greater, and could not poſſibly be repaired, ſince no perſon durſt appear in the ſtreets to catch the bombs and extinguiſh the fire, and every inhabitant ſought refuge in the cellar of his houſe.

On Sunday, towards noon, another ſtaff-officer, with a trumpeter, arrived before the gate of Boſch, and was again conducted to the commandant, to ſummon the city again, threatening to reduce the place to aſhes, and to put the whole garriſon to the ſword. After this, the firſt council of war was held, and towards night a Major with a trumpeter were diſpatched to the French General, who remained with the French all night and did not return till Monday morning, when we heard that the capitulation was made.

We were then informed, that the garriſon ſhould march out with all the honors of war, each battalion with two field pieces, to Boſch, Thiel, Bommel, and Utrecht, with perfect liberty to remain in the ſervice of the State, and to fight againſt any enemy.

In virtue of this capitulation, this afternoon about four o'clock the battalion of Orange-Naſſau, with a part of that of Dam, marched, drums beating, colours flying, and two field pieces, through the gates of Boſch.

At three o'clock about 450 men, infantry and Cuiraſſiers, entered this place from the French camp.

Fortunately few lives have been loſt. One Burgher was killed by a bomb, and an Apothecary's wife dangerouſly wounded. The garriſon have not loſt a ſingle man. What number the French have loſt we cannot tell.

HAGUE, February 24.
Nimeguen is ſtill ſafe from hoſtile attack, and its garriſon has been reinforced by 2000 men. Great preparations are alſo making for the defence of Gorinchem, and all the trees have been felled round that place and on the roads; on the iſlet adjacent, a battery has been raiſed, and a large dyke erected, ſo that no veſſel can attack the town from that quarter. All the ſurrounding diſtricts are laid under water.

The French are ſtill marching in large bodies from Antwerp againſt this country, and their numerous hoſts are followed by large trains of artillery.

The French privateers have taken the Colloden, from Lieth, and carried her into Boulogne; likewiſe the Fly, Capt. Wright, from Exeter to London; and at Oſtend, the Favourite, Capt. Lambert, from Leghorn.

All the French are baniſhed from Saxony.

The lateſt accounts from Conſtantinople ſtate, that the Porte gave to M. de Choiſeul Gouffier, the late French Ambaſſador, a preſent of 10,000 piaſtres, previous to his departure.

It is confidently reported there, that the credentials of Semonville will be excepted.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York arrived here late on Thurſday night. His highneſs immediately took up his quarters in the palace of the Stadtholder.

The Engliſh guards arrived ſafely at Helvoet on the 1ſt inſt. The only accident that happened amongſt them was one man breaking his arm by a fall. They are ſtationed at Helvoet, at the Brille, and at Dort; ſixteen hundred are at the latter place.

March 4. On the 25th ult. Breda was ſurrendered by treachery, without having ſtood a ſiege. The garriſon, by terms of capitulation, marched out with all the honours of war, and with full liberty to ſerve again. It was ſurrendered in conſequence of a confederacy between Count Byland, the governor, and ſome diſcontented magiſtrates and other inhabitants, and much againſt the inclination of the garriſon. Count Byland is at the Hague, under an arreſt, and a commiſſion is ordered for trying him.

Williamſtadt, Klundert, Steenbergen, Getruydenberg, and Maeſtricht, are all vigorouſly beſieged, but hold out with determined reſolution. Before the firſt place many French have fallen, without the ſmalleſt impreſſion having been made upon the fortreſs.

The ſtate of defence by water is ſtrengthened every day.

General Clairfayt croſſed the Coer, and on the 1ſt inſt. attacked the French army, under Gen. Miranda, which he defeated, killing and taking 2000 men, with nine pieces of artillery. It was underſtood that he was to detach 5,000 men to prince Frederic of Pruſſia, who was about to make an immediate attack upon Ruremonde—and Clairfayt himſelf was preparing to march to the relief of Maeſtricht.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, February 9.
We are informed that the French advanced poſts, after an obſtinate conflict, forced the Auſtrians to evacuate Weſſenberg, Bergeln, and Eſſelt. The day before yeſterday the French troops took poſſeſſion of the villages of Vaels, Gulpen, and Herl, in Dutch Guelderland.

FRANKFORT, February 25.
The two brothers of his late moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, have ſent official notice of their brother's death to all the Courts in Europe. They have proclaimed the Dauphin King of France, under the title of Louis XVII.—Count de Provence is declared Regent of the Kingdom; and Count d'Artois, Lieutenant General. The Regent has ſent Colonel Von Roll to be Ambaſſador at the head quarters of his Pruſſian Majeſty. The King of Pruſſia has already acknowledged the new King, the Regent, and the Lieutenant General of France.

Feb. 27. The fortreſs of Koenigſtein is on the eve of ſurrendering to the Pruſſians. The garriſon is reduced by famine to the moſt dreadful extremity.

Cuſtine, at Mentz, is alſo reduced to the laſt extremity; and there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that he will very ſhortly make overtures to the Pruſſians for capitulation, or for permiſſion to retire into France.

Great numbers of the French from Mentz are daily deſerting; and upon their arrival in the Pruſſian Camp, they are enrolled and regimented. The knowledge of this circumſtance brings numbers of them in daily.

AMSTERDAM, February 20.
Several couriers have been diſpatched from hence to Maeſtricht, but they are all returned, that city being completely blocked up by French detachments.

A general embargo has been laid on all ſhips and veſſels, with the exception of thoſe of the Eaſt and Weſt-India companies, the ſhips deſtined for the fiſheries of Greenland, and Davis's ſtreights, and the coaſters of a particular deſcription.

PARIS, February 21.
The Executive power has demanded of the government of Venice—1ſt, That it ſhall acknowledge the French Republic—2dly, That it ſhall permit a free paſſage for French veſſels in the Adriatic ſea—3dly Grain—And 4thly, an account of the French citizens that have diſappeared there. The government have anſwered to the firſt, that it will acknowledge the Republic when it ſhall have eſtabliſhed itſelf, and be acknowledged by the other powers. The ſecond and third they have refuſed, and to the fourth they anſwer, that the Venetian government concerns itſelf no more about the French citizens at Venice, than the French government does about the Venetians at Paris.

Theſe anſwers are conſidered as a declaration of war.

The government of Venice are alſo preparing to join the allies againſt France.

Petion has been eraſed from the liſt of the members of the Jacobin club.

Baron de Stael, charged by the court of Sweden to acknowledge the French Republic, has reached this metropolis.

The day before yeſterday, Gen. Santerre denounced in the commons, ſeveral of the ſections which ſtill perſiſted in keeping up companies of grenadiers, notwithſtanding this diſtinction was contrary to the reign of equality.

The ſections of Paris have almoſt raiſed the contingent of 2,800 men, who are to go to the frontiers to fight the enemies.

Three hundred and forty-ſeven volumes, and thirty-five boxes, forming the remainder of the titles and genealogies of the ancient orders of nobility, are to be burnt to-morrow in the Place des Piques.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.
Saturday, February 23.
The war miniſter announced a victory of conſiderable importance, gained by the army of General Biron, over a body of Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe, at Soſpello.

In an addreſs from the Municipality read by the Mayor, the following remarkable ſentence appeared—"We muſt encourage the poor with the hopes of becoming proprietors. But ſuch an hope can only be founded upon an Agrarian Law."

Thurſday, February 28.
The capitulation of Breda was ſigned on the 24th, and citizen Cuſter is appointed temporary commandant, with a garriſon of two battalions.

General Harville has diſlodged the Auſtrian General, Beaulieu, after a terrible action, from the poſt of l'Arroche.

The Convention, on the report of the committees of war, commerce, and diplomacy, decreed, that the treaties of alliance and commerce, with the powers actually at war with the Republic, are annulled.

The inveſtment of Maſtricht by 18,000 men being completed, and the works finiſhed on the 23d, the General ſent a trumpet to ſummon the commandant to ſurrender the place. He anſwered that he did not know that France was at war with Holland, and that he muſt have time to ſend a courier to the Hague.

The batteries were then opened againſt the place, and a fire was ſeen in the city. The beſieged had the good fortune to extinguiſh it, but it had again been ſet on fire at the time the laſt letter was written.

LONDON, February 14.
The grand army of the French is ſtill ſtationed at Ruremond and its vicinity, and is in great force, ſuppoſed to be from ſixty to ſeventy thouſand men.

In the inſurrection which took place in Paris laſt week, the military were called out, and a number of perſons, chiefly women, were murdered. This we believe to be only the prelude to a general maſſacre.—The ſhops of the grocers were pillaged.

Marat has been denounced in the convention as the inſtigator of this inſurrection.

That France is in a ſtate of war with Spain is certainly no new intelligence, for we ſtated ſome days ago, that Spain had formally declared war againſt the French republic.

Our ſhips of war have been uncommonly ſucceſsful againſt the French. It is ſuppoſed that the French property brought into Britiſh ports already, amounts to near 200,000 l. while on the contrary, that of ours taken by the French will ſcarcely exceed a tenth part of that ſum.

The health of the Duke of Brunſwick is compleatly reſtored; on the 3d of February he appeared for the firſt time on horſeback, and rode to Manheim.

Monday the Convention between Great-Britain and Spain, reſpecting the Nootka Sound buſineſs, was ſigned by Sir Ralph Woodford and M. Las Heras. The Court of Spain, beſides reſtoring the veſſels, pays an indemnity of two hundred and ten thouſand dollars.

It muſt be ſome conſolation to the friends of Britiſh Liberty, that Mr. Fox publiſhed his letter to the Electors of Weſtminſter, and that a proteſt againſt the conduct which has involved this country in a war, as little neceſſary as it is highly dangerous, was entered on the Journals of the Houſe of Lords, previous to the commencement of hoſtilities. Theſe will be records to which the public may appeal, when the war, whether victorious or the contrary, is felt to be as ruinous in its conſequences as impolitic in its principle.

Feb. 22. A proclamation is publiſhed by the King, reciting, that as attempts may be made to ſeduce our ſailors on board of French ſhips, it is therefore neceſſary to notify and declare, that ſailors ſerving on board enemies ſhips, or otherwiſe adhering or giving aid or comfort to our enemies upon the ſea, will be conſidered guilty of high treaſon and piracy, and puniſhed accordingly.

We congratulate the public on an event that is likely to take place, which will be of conſiderable advantage to this country: A number of the Friends to Liberty, Equality, and French Government, have come to the patriotic reſolution of withdrawing themſelves from a nation ſo inimical to the principles of this; it ſuffering a man to reſide in it under the title of KING. We wiſh them to be as expeditious as poſſible in their motions, for their country certainly ſtands in need of that kind of reform, which ſuch reformers alone can effectually bring about by taking themſelves from it, for it wants a little weeding.

Whitehall, Feb. 28.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Sir John Temple, Bart. to be his Majeſty's Conſul General in the eaſtern ſtates of America.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Phineas Bond, Eſquire, to be his Majeſty's Conſul General in the middle and ſouthern ſtates of America.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 1.

Mr. Dundas laid before the Houſe the following meſſage from the King:

"His Majeſty having judged it expedient to employ in the ſervice of Great-Britain a body of the Electoral troops, for the purpoſe of aſſiſting his Majeſty's allies the States General of the United Provinces, and of proſecuting in the moſt effectual manner the juſt and neceſſary war in which his Majeſty is engaged, his Majeſty has ordered an eſtimate to be laid before the Houſe of Commons of the charge attending the employment of the ſaid troops; and his Majeſty relies on the zeal of his moſt faithful Commons, that they will be ready to make the neceſſary proviſion for maintaining the ſame."

Referred to a committee of ſupply.

March 2.

The meſſage delivered to both Houſes of Parliament from his Majeſty yeſterday, for taking into the pay of Great-Britain a body of Hanoverian troops, will be taken into conſideration this day.

The numerous bounties given in every part of the country, prove the zeal of all deſcriptions of men: It is eſſential that that zeal ſhould not relax, whilſt the French bear the ſmalleſt weight in the ſcale of Europe.

An inſtrument, publiſhed in the name of the Stadtholder, relative to the inundations, denounces corporal puniſhment, and even pain of death, againſt any perſons oppoſing them, either by covert act, writing or diſcourſe.

By the French papers it appears, that Dumourier, in a letter dated the 26th, to the Commiſſioners at Bruſſels, and tranſmitted by them to the Convention, announces, that Klundert was taken by the French on the night of the 25th, that Williamſtadt was to be attacked on the following night, and he had no doubt of taking it.

Subſtance of Dumourier's Proclamation to the Dutch.

Upon Republican principles, the Stadtholder is only your captain general, who ſhould act in obedience to the ſovereign will—he holds you nevertheleſs in ſlavery.

You know your rights—you lately attempted to reſtore them—you applied to France, but France then groaned under equal deſpotiſm; and you were made the ſport of her perfidious court.

A handful of Pruſſians again reduced you to ſlavery; led on by that man whom I have chaſed from France—the hope of liberty among you has been extinct, till the period of the glorious revolution of France. The French now offer themſelves your allies—powerful and free.

Not againſt you, but againſt your tyrants, we wage war—The Engliſh, proud of liberty, are miſled by gold and ***, of whom they will ſoon tire. Let our enemies increaſe ten fold, it will but increaſe our ſtrength and propagate our opinions.

We enter Holland the friends of the Dutch, and the enemies of the houſe of Orange—you cannot but feel its galling yoke—has not the Stadtholder ſacrificed your intereſts to his own—ſacrificed your maritime greatneſs to that of England? that greatneſs you never will regain, till you are free.

Send back your deſpots to Germany; a republican army once rouſed will ſoon break the force of tyranny—ſoon will the troops and the brave ſailors of Holland be one body of men with France.

The firſt who ſtand forward ſhall enjoy the firſt ſpoils of tyranny!

I am at the head of 60,000 free and ever victorious Frenchmen—60,000 more, the defenders of Brabant, are ready to follow me, if needful—We go to ſeek at the Hague the plotters againſt ours and your liberties. For them we reſerve our vengeance.

Batavians, confide in a man whoſe name is known to you—who leads Frenchmen to battle, before whom have fled the auxiliaries of your tyrant. The Belgians call me their deliverer, I will ſpedily be yours!

DUMOURIER.

DUTCH MANIFESTO.

In anſwer to Dumourier's proclamation, a manifeſto has been publiſhed, which confutes, and at the ſame time treats with contempt that idle gaſconade, as well as the obſcure faction called the Batavian Committee, to which it is more immediately addreſſed,—it concludes thus:

We rather expect that all citizens, laying aſide any party ſpirit which diſunites them, will unite their efforts to ours and to thoſe of all the true friends of his country, to defend and preſerve, under divine protection, the territory which has given them birth, and in which they have been bred—that they will ſnatch religion and true liberty, thoſe guarantees of our happineſs, from the inſupportable yoke of foreign and barbarous hordes—We expect every thing from their courage and bravery; and we are perſuaded that they will not ſuffer themſelves to be intimidated by the exaggerated ſtatement of the forces which are repreſented as advancing againſt them. We perſuade ourſelves, that they will neither forget the invincible valour with which our immortal anceſtors reſiſted ſucceſsfully theſe very Frenchmen, at a time when the greateſt powers in Europe did not, as at this day, combat with us, but, on the other hand, were leagued with our enemies:—nor the ſituation of our country, which, more eſpecially in this ſeaſon, oppoſes unſurmountable obſtacles to an hoſtile invaſion; nor the diligence and energetic activity of the government, which will neglect nothing to ſecure the ſucceſſes of our common efforts; nor, laſtly, the efficacious ſuccours we expect in a little time from our faithful allies. If after ſo many important conſiderations, they may ſtill need a motive to confirm them in their reſolution to ſacrifice every thing to the defence of their dear country, we will place before their view the example of our neighbours, the inhabitants of the Auſtrian Netherlands, who have called on and welcomed as friends, the very general who dares to call himſelf their deliverer, and thoſe very Frenchmen he commands: thoſe Belgians now reap the bittereſt fruits of their heedleſs credulity.

Deign, thou Supreme and All-puiſſant Being, who haſt ſo often extricated this republic from the moſt imminent dangers; deign to preſerve it at this day from ſuch a deliverance, and from ſuch friends.

By the ſhip American, Capt. Ewing, from Londonderry, we have the following advices.

VIENNA, February 13.

AT laſt the Elector of Bavaria has given way to the propoſals of the allied courts, and ordered Manheim to be lent to the Auſtrians, who are preparing to enter that fortreſs.

HAGUE, March 4.

An account has been received of a complete victory gained over the French at Venlo, by Prince Frederick of Brunſwick. The circumſtances of this action are not yet accurately detailed; but it is ſaid that 1500 Frenchmen are taken priſoners, with 22 pieces of cannon.

The ſiege of Maeſtricht is raiſed.

The tide of the affairs of France begins to change. The immenſe force of the empire begins to get in motion, and its weight will be irreſiſtable.

Dumourier has withdrawn himſelf from before Williamſtadt; it is conjectured, in conſequence of the news of two ſuch ſignal defeats as his colleagues have experienced. He has retired to the diſtance of a league from the fortreſs. If he is not expeditious in retreating out of the Dutch territory, it is more than probable his retreat will be entirely cut off; for the victorious armies of Clairfait, and the two princes above named, will pour in upon him, and ſurround him.

The effect this intelligence has had in Holland is inconceivable. The people before were calmly determined to ſacrifice their lives for their country, now they look forward to victory and revenge, for the unprovoked aggreſſion of the French, and the evils which it has brought upon a part of their country.

MADRID, February 14.

The moſt extraordinary and energetic exertions take place in all our ports. The officers of the marine have all received orders to repair to their poſts, with all poſſible ſpeed. Our naval armament will be ready for ſea in eight days. The public voice points out M. Langara, d'Artizabel, and Mazaredo, as the moſt eligible for the command of it.

The indignation of the people, upon the firſt intelligence of the death of Louis, was extreme. The French reſidents here were obliged to conceal themſelves, to avoid the popular fury; and their indignation was, if poſſible, encreaſed, when they were told that the Convention had refuſed the King's mediation.

PARIS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Monday, March 4.

Letter from the Miniſter of Foreign affairs.

"Whilſt the French Republic is giving liberty to people who formerly groaned in ſlavery, the deſpots have made the free cities of Germany enter into their coalition. On the 15th of February the Senate of Hamburgh received from the Empire orders ſigned Brunſwick, as Director, to ſignify to Citizen Lehoc, Miniſter of the republic in this reſidency, that he ſhould quit the city within 48 hours, and the circle of Lower Saxony in ſix days. The Magiſtrate immediately communicated theſe orders to Citizen Lehoc, whom they have ceaſed to conſider as a Miniſter ever ſince the 21ſt of January.

"As the Senate of Hamburg have thus loſt ſight of their intereſts, the National Convention will doubtleſs hear with approbation the reſolution of the Council, to lay an embargo on all the ſhips of Hanſe towns, which may be in our ports, and to capture the reſt, where ever we can find them."

Letter from the Miniſter at War.

"Paris, March 5.

"I think it my duty to inform you that I learnt, by a letter I received from Gen. Valence, that the Pruſſians, to the number of 25 or 30,000 men, have advanced to the Roer, to relieve Maeſtricht, and that this movement of the enemy has induced Gen. Miranda to ſuſpend the bombardment of that place. This event, of little importance in itſelf, may only oblige us to attack it in form, and retard us ſome time longer. Such is the preciſe truth of intelligence, which may be conſidered as of more importance than it deſerves, and on which it is my duty to fix the opinion of the National Convention."

Letter from the Commiſſioners at the army in Belgium and Liege, &c. &c.

"After the emiſſion of the will of the people of Louvaine, which we announced yeſterday, we ſet out at eight in the evening for Liege, where we judged our preſence might be uſeful, during the leiſure afforded to us by the interval neceſſary to be left between aſſembling the inhabitants of Louvaine, and thoſe of other neighboring places. We arrived at Liege at ſix in the morning, and immediately learned that our advanced guard had the preceding night been obliged to evacuate Aix-la-Chapelle, and to fall back upon Herve, to which we ſhall proceed to-morrow, leaving at Henry Chapelle a ſtrong detachment, to ſerve as rear-guard; and which, ſhould it be attacked, might be vigorouſly ſupported by the main body of the army, as well as by the advanced guard of the army of the Ardennes. This petty check, all the details of which we have not yet received, has given riſe to rumours, which in their conſequences may become very fatal. To put an end to them we have iſſued two proclamations, one addreſſed to the advanced guard of the army, and the other to the people of Liege. Copies of which are here ſubjoined.

"The Commiſſioners of the National Convention, with the army in Belgium, &c. &c. to the battalions of the advanced guard.

Brave Warriors,

"Remain firm at your poſts; your country, your own glory, and your rights of equality, render this your duty. What! will you conſider it as a defeat, that you have been ſurpriſed in ſome of your cantonments by the forces of the enemy: It is a warning to you to redouble your vigilance. You combat for liberty, continue to conquer. This campaign will be as brilliant for France as the laſt; your courage is a pledge of it. Soldiers of the republic, your brethren of the departments are under arms, they will fly to your aſſiſtance if neceſſary. The French army have always been obedient to their generals; have had confidence in their operations; and have exhibited activity in the execution of them. Juſtice will be done on thoſe cowards who think proper to ſpread alarm, whilſt your brethren in arms are victorious, and well received in Holland; and while our forces are ſufficient to drive beyond the Rhine thoſe blinded ſatellites of deſpots, who make war againſt us in the moſt unjuſt and inſulting manner. The National Convention relies entirely on your bravery.

"Done at Liege, March 2, 1793, the ſecond year of the French republic.

(Signed)

"*Delacroix*, *Guſſin*, and *De Douay*.

"The Commiſſioners of the National Convention of France in Belgium, Liege, &c. to the free people of the city and county of Liege.

"Your enemies, who are alſo ours, wiſh to deceive you; they deſcribe to you as a complete defeat, the ſlight check of the advanced poſt, which a ſmall part of the French army, attacked by very ſuperior forces, experienced yeſterday in their cantonments, near Aix-la-Chapelle; but be not impoſed on by their manœuvres; the French ſoldiers made a retreat worthy of the Republic which they defend; they at preſent occupy an advantageous poſt, where they wait with courage for the ſatellites of your ancient tyrants, and the two armies commanded by Miranda and Valence are ready to ſupport them.

"As for you, brave Liegoiſe, be firm: hold yourſelves ready to march on the firſt ſignal; if the French have need of aſſiſtance, go mingle in their ranks, and ſhare with them the glory of annihilating your deſpots."

Letter from the Commiſſioners in Belgium.

Liege, March 3, 1793.

"Citizens, our colleagues,

"We announce to you, that our cantonments on the Roer, above Aix la-Chapelle, have been forced by the enemy, and that General Valence has evacuated Aix la-Chapelle. The enemy then divided themſelves into three columns, two of which marched towards Maeſtricht, the ſiege of which was immediately raiſed by General Miranda. The third is purſuing the advanced guard of our army. General Valence has expoſed to us the meaſures which he has taken to check the march of the enemy; we approve of them all; but the abſence of a great number of general officers and commanders of corps renders his ſituation extremely diſagreeable."

Letter from General Miranda, to the Miniſter at War, dated Head Quarters, at Hecton, Feb. 25.

"Maeſtricht being inveſted, according to the orders I received, by a body of 12,000 men on the left banks of the Meuſe, and by 6000 on the right, we proceeded to form the works and batteries neceſſary for the bombardment. The whole have been happily terminated the 23d, on the heights of Konwenberg, at the place, and with the loſs only of three men killed, notwithſtanding the conſtant fire kept up from the garriſon.

"Our batteries being to commence firing yeſterday at noon, I ſent ſummonſes to the commandant general, and to the magiſtrates. The anſwer of the Prince of Heſſe, governor of the place, was a refuſal. As he gave me to underſtand verbally by Col. Amaudin, that he found the ſummons very ſtrange, as he did not know that the Dutch nation had declared war againſt France, and that, if I permitted him, he would ſend a courier to their High Mightineſſes to requeſt inſtructions on that head.

"Our fire commenced in the night, ſupported by another battery of mortars erected before Wick, and ſoon after the town appeared to be on fire. The enemy found means to extinguiſh it, but at ſix this morning it was again in flames, and is burning at this moment.

"While we were inveſting the place, the enemy, to about 1200, made two ſorties, one towards Wick, and the other by the gate of St. Peter. Our troops eaſily repulſed them, with loſs on their part, while we had not a man killed.

"I am in haſte to terminate this operation, that I may execute others more eſſential, with which I am charged by General Dumourier, as I had the honor to inform you in my laſt diſpatches."

MIRANDA.

Letter from General Dumourier, to the Commiſſaries at Bruſſels.

"*Head Quarters, at Haven-Bergen, February 26.*

"I announce to you that we have this night taken the fort of Klundert. The garriſon, after holding out eight hours, made their eſcape. They conſiſted of 150 men, 73 of whom we have made priſoners. We had only two wounded. An unfortunate woman has been killed in the town; I ſhall give ſome indemnification to her family. We found in the fort a great number of cannons, 24 eighteen and 12 pounders. Williamſtadt will be attacked this night, and taken, notwithſtanding the number of frigates by which it is defended, and which we ſhall oblige to retire. I wiſh to harraſs you every day with the account of ſome new ſucceſs—This, though of great utility for my plans, not being of the ſame importance as the capture of Breda, I have not ſent a courier to Paris, and I only beg that you will tranſmit this intelligence to the Convention."

DUMOURIER.

"P. S. On the 28th, the day after to-morrow, I ſhall march againſt Gertruydenberg."

Carra ſaid, that he had juſt heard from the miniſter of war, that the enemy amounted only to 24,000, and that they were conſequently not formidable; that General Valence had retired in good order from Aix-la-Chapelle; and that the ſiege of Maeſtricht was not raiſed, but only ſuſpended; and that General Dumourier had received orders to advance himſelf, and lay ſiege to it in form.

Wedneſday, March 6.

Saint Andre.—"A report is ſpread that the committee of general defence have received a letter reſpecting the ſituation of our armies. As this letter contains an account of unfortunate events, the committee have not thought proper to communicate it to the convention; as for my part, I know no other committee of general defence than the convention. If we have experienced misfortunes, we can find a remedy for them. I move that the committee be ordered to lay the letter before you." Decreed.

Letter from the commiſſioners ſent to Belgium.

Liege, March 3, 1793.

"Citizens, our colleagues,

"As you will have laid before you the letter which we have addreſſed to the national convention, we ſhall not here repeat the contents of it. But we muſt add, that every thing is in a moſt alarming ſituation; that the army which retired from Aix-la-Chapelle, and the environs, is almoſt entirely diſbanded; that the enemy will perhaps to-morrow, or perhaps this evening, be in Liege—in Liege, where all our proviſions are collected, and which contains immenſe treaſures! We give this account from the information of General Valence, at whoſe houſe we now write. He aſſures us, that if Dumourier himſelf does not arrive, he cannot anſwer for the conſequences.

"We are endeavouring to rally the fugitives, and are uſing our utmoſt endeavours with the proviſional adminiſtration and the citizens, that the people of Liege may ſecond us, and ſupply the wants of our army. The dangers reſulting from this want are ſo much the greater, as the enemy are very ſtrong in cavalry, while we have ſcarcely any at all.

(Signed) "*Delacroix*, *Guſſin*, and

"*Merlin de Douay*."

When this letter was read ſeveral members moved, that Beurnonville, the miniſter at war, ſhould be called to the bar.—Beurnonville accordingly appeared and ſaid; I received yeſterday General Valence's diſpatches, which ſimply ſtated, that the poſts on the Roer had been forced; that a column of Pruſſians were advancing towards Ruremonde, and that another body of 40,000 were marching againſt him. It is aſtoniſhing that the commiſſioners ſhould have been ſo imprudent as to give ſuch details. Were they real, the Generals would certainly have communicated them to me. I have received diſpatches alſo from Dumourier, who gives me only a very ſlight account of that affair. Yeſterday morning I diſpatched a courier, with orders to Valence and Miranda to unite, and form a body of 40,000 men; for ſhould the enemy appear before Liege, it would not be aſtoniſhing to hear of its being taken next day, as it is

not fortified. I have beſides given orders to Dumourier to lay ſiege to Maeſtricht in form. In ſhort, news coming from fugitives are not entitled to credit; and it is impoſſible that the commiſſioners could be properly informed of the details of that affair by men who fled.

CORSICA.

Extract of a letter from Bonafacia, to commandant Conſtantine, agent of that city, dated January 8.

"All the troops deſtined for the expedition to Sardinia are embarked, and the ſquadron is going immediately to Cagliari, where it is ſaid that on its arrival, and the moment Admiral Truguet has publiſhed his manifeſto, an Engliſh envoy is publicly to declare the ceſſion of that iſland by the King of Sardinia to the King of England, and hoiſt the Britiſh flag immediately.

"I do not ſend you this intelligence as certain, but ſhould it prove true, it will embarraſs our little naval armament greatly, and oblige the Admiral to ſend a courier to the War Miniſter for orders how to act in conſequence.

"Conformable to the original copy,
"CONSTANTINE."

NETHERLANDS.

Letter from General de Pirch to Major-General Count de Brandwike.

"SIR, Venlo, March 2.

"I ſend you an account of General de Clairfayt. As it muſt give univerſal pleaſure, I have embraced the earlieſt opportunity of tranſmitting it to you, with a requeſt that you will communicate it alſo wherever you may think proper. Our arms, perhaps, will have the ſame ſucceſs to-morrow; for the advanced poſts will be attacked, and we ſhall then endeavour to get poſſeſſion of Ruremond.

"I am, &c.
(Signed) "DE PIRCH."

Official diſpatch from General Clairfayt.

"This day has been perfectly fortunate for the Imperial troops. Laſt night we croſſed the Roer, and drove the enemy both from the quarter of Duren, and that of Judier, to the diſtance of one league and a quarter beyond Aldenhoven. The loſs of the enemy in killed and wounded (including priſoners to the number of 600) amounts on the whole to 2000 men, twelve cannon, thirteen ammunition waggons, and their military cheſt alſo fell into our hands.

"His Royal Highneſs the Arch Duke Charles attacked in perſon, this afternoon, with the advanced guard, ſome batteries where there were nine cannon, and took poſſeſſion of them.

"Our loſs amounts only to ten killed and forty wounded. We particularly regret, among the former, Count de Pfortzeim and Captain Meſmanchers.

"You will be ſo kind, General, as to communicate this account to his ſerene highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick.

"At Head-quarters general of Aldenho-
"ven, March 1ſt. 1793.
(Signed) "CLAIRFAYT.

"To Major General
Barour de Wencheim."

LONDON, March 9.

Repulſe before Williamſtadt.

The following particulars of the defeat of the French before Williamſtadt, were communicated in a letter to a reſpectable merchant in this city, brought by the meſſenger which arrived yeſterday from Holland. It is with an honeſt pride we have to ſtate, that a part of our countrymen were actively engaged in ſo glorious a buſineſs.

Captain Manly, of the Syren, having previouſly concerted the buſineſs with the Governor of Williamſtadt, brought his ſhip to bear ſucceſsfully upon the French army. The French made an attack, in which they were much annoyed by the fire of the Engliſh frigate.

This, as it was unexpected, Dumourier was unprepared for. The garriſon made a ſally, and 700 of the French were killed by the fire of the garriſon and the Syren together.

The French fell back, but returned again to the attack. At this moment a ſluice was opened, which had the deſired effect; upwards of 1000 of the enemy were killed by the fire of the Syren. The ſpirit and vigour of the garriſon, and the effect of the inundation, Dumourier found it in vain to perſiſt. He abandoned his works, and retired to the diſtance of a league, up to the middle in water.

DOVER, March 8.

A perſon juſt arrived from Fluſhing, and who left that place yeſterday, aſſerts it for a truth that Breda had been re-taken by the Dutch and Pruſſian troops.

HARWICH, March 8.

Mr. Sylveſter, one of his Majeſty's meſſengers, arrived expreſs this morning, by the Prince of Orange Packet, from Helvoetſluys.

In conſequence of General Clairfayt's marching for the relief of Maeſtricht, the French have raiſed the ſiege of that important fortreſs.

A report prevailed in Holland, previous to the ſailing of the Prince of Orance packet, that the Pruſſians had taken 100 pieces of cannon, and a large ſupply of ammunition that were on the road for the ſupply of Dumourier's army; and further, that the Duke of Brunſwick had had an engagement with the French, and totally defeated them; in conſequence of which between three and four thouſand were taken priſoners, and left dead in the field.

In addition to the foreign news already detailed, we have to ſtate that General Beaulieu was marching to the attack of Liege, and that the French was in the utmoſt confuſion.

The Stadtholder has given the command of the naval force to Admiral Kingſbergen; and from the activity which prevails, it is probable that Dumourier will not advance further into the country.

No apprehenſions are entertained for either Gorcum or Dort. In the latter place are 1600 Engliſh guards.

DUBLIN, March 12.

The Lloyd's liſts of the laſt Britiſh mails continue to give a diſagreeable regiſter of veſſels captured by the enemy; the diſtreſs occaſioned by which is but poorly aſſwaged by the taking of three merchant ſhips and half a dozen of paltry privateers by his Majeſty's ſhips of war in the Britiſh channel.

Sixty merchant ſhips, under convoy of two frigates, from London down channel, having lain to in the night of the 14th of laſt month, under the Iſle of Wight, two French privateers ſtole in among them, and took ſeveral by boarding them.

March 14. The Engliſh guards will now undoubtedly be anxious to be relieved from garriſon duty in Holland, and join in purſuit of the flying Frenchmen. We ſhould regret if they were not to partake in the honor of driving the French out of Holland.

Doumourier's vaunting is now probably at an end, if he is not expeditious in his retreat from Holland, he may not be able to retreat at all.

CHARLESTON, April 15.

Yeſterday l'Embuſcade added to the number of prizes already ſent in here, by the capture of the Dutch ſhip Succeſs, —— Lang, maſter, from Bremen, laden with dry goods, iron, &c.

It is reported, that a number of Freneh frigates are ſtationed along the American coaſt.

It is alſo ſaid that a Britiſh frigate was lately ſeen off Tybee.

A houſe of rendezvous for entering ſeamen for the French ſervice, was on Saturday opened in Queen-ſtreet, at which the National Flag was diſplayed the greater part of the day. In the evening, however, it was lowered, ſaid to be in conſequence of orders from the higheſt Executive authority.

Fort Johnſon, and other points of defence in our harbour, are ordered to be repaired and fitted up with artillery, &c. in order to prevent or reſent any national inſult---as well as all outrages againſt the eſtabliſhed law of nations.

April 16. We are informed from reſpectable authority, that his Excellency the Governor has ordered all houſes of rendezvous for volunteers in the French ſervice, to be immediately ſhut up; and that he is determined to exert his power and influence to prevent the fitting out of privateers in this port.

It is alſo ſaid, M. Genet the Ambaſſador of France, had declared, that his nation did not deſire that the citizens of America ſhould embark in that unwarrantable buſineſs.

The ſhip Succeſs, of Bremen, which was ſent into this port on Sunday laſt, as a prize to the frigate l' Embuſcade, has been reſtored to the maſter, for the original owners.

WINCHESTER, April 22.

Thurſday laſt arrived in this town, a man, named William Preſton, who belonged to the Pennſylvania levies, and was wounded and taken priſoner by the Indians at the time General St. Clair's army was defeated. Preſton was carried to the Sanduſky towns, in the vicinity of which he remained until the beginning of February laſt, when he fortunately made his eſcape. He ſays that during the latter part of his reſidence with the Indians, they were buſily employed in throwing up breaſt-works, &c. between the Maumee towns and the Miami river, about 65 miles from Fort Jefferſon---that they ſeem determined for war, and that two flags had arrived from the United States, both of which had been detained by them.

RICHMOND, April 22.

INDIAN NEWS.

By a gentleman recently from Cumberland, in the ſouth territory of the United States, we are informed, that John Watts, at the head of one thouſand Indian warriors, was about to march againſt that place with a determination to break up the ſettlement.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

It is ſaid letters were yeſterday received in this city from Liverpool, via Philadelphia, which ſtate that Lord Lauderdale, Mr. Fox, Mr. Grey, and Mr. Erſkine, are committed cloſe priſoners to the Tower of London.

Captain Churchill, who arrived here yeſterday from Charleſton, on the 12th April, in lat. 23, ſpoke the ſnow Savannah Packet, of Boſton, Joſeph Reply, maſter, bound to Savannah—all well.

WILMINGTON, April 26.

This morning paſſed this place, the L'Ambuſcade, a French frigate of 38 guns, the ſame which landed the French ambaſſador at Charleſton, S. C. We are informed ſhe has brought up two prizes, the brig Little Sarah, mounting 14 guns, bound to Jamaica, taken off Sene Puxent, and the ſhip Grange, bound to Liverpool, taken at the Brown, or rather bronght back, it being within the limits of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.

On Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, this city was alarmed by the cry of fire. It was diſcovered to be on board the ſhip Mary, Capt. Cally, belonging to Newburyport, lying at Race ſtreet wharf. The mate, much fatigued attending the veſſel for three days paſt, during the tedious continuance of the moſt uncommon tempeſt ever known in theſe parts at this ſeaſon of the year, having left a candle burning in the cabin, went to bed; the candle, by the motion of the veſſel, was overſet, by which the cabin caught fire, and the greateſt exertions of the citizens could not extinguiſh the flames till the cabin and quarter deck were conſumed. The ſhip was loaded with flour, which it is thought has not ſuſtained much damage. The Captain has loſt, it is ſaid, a conſiderable ſum in bank notes, all his papers and clothes. The injury done to the ſhip will probably render her unfit for further ſervice.

On Monday laſt the brig Little Sarah, a prize to the French Frigate l'Ambuſcade, came up. By the account of a French officer on board this prize it appears, that the Grange was taken juſt in the bay, while under ſail.

Capt. Hayes, of the American Sloop Sally, arrived yeſterday, ſays that the frigate fired at her ſeveral times in the bay or river, we do not poſitively recollect which, to make her ſhew her colours, and come to.

A gentleman juſt arrived from the French ſettlement of Gallipolis, on the Ohio, which he left on the 24th ult. informs us, that the Indians are very troubleſome in that quarter; that on the 22d they killed and ſcalped a girl of about 18, belonging to Mr. Van Bibber; that of late they had croſſed in great numbers the river from the N. W. to the S. E. bank, and appeared to have a deſign on ſome of the Kentucky ſettlements. About 120 ſettlers remain at Gallipolis, greatly diſheartened, the number daily decreaſing.

We hear from good authority, that the Spaniſh government have ordered M. Guardoqui, Miniſter of finance, to negociate with Mr. Carmichael, our Miniſter at the Court of Madrid, relative to opening the navigation of the Miſſiſippi to the inhabitants of the United States.

War was not declared between France and Spain, on the firſt of March, but appeared to be inevitable, particularly as the letters from Cadiz of the 9th March, mention, that the French had captured ſome Spaniſh veſſels, and there were orders at Cadiz to ſtop all the French veſſels in that harbour. This intelligence comes by a veſſel from Cadiz arrived at Baltimore.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadiz, to a mercantile houſe in this city, dated the 6th of March laſt, received by a veſſel arrived at Baltimore.

"Now that France has declared war againſt England, Holland, and Ruſſia, and hoſtilities commenced by land and ſea, we are of opinion, the Engliſh and Dutch cruiſers will ſtop all ſupplies of proviſions from your continent bound to France. The French have alſo commenced hoſtilities againſt Spain, and have taken ſome Spaniſh veſſels. All the French veſſels in the ports of Spain are ſtopped, and the French ſubjects are ordered to quit Madrid in 48 hours and the kingdom in 20 days; it is expected the ſame will happen here in all the ſea-ports of this kingdom, which will cauſe great confuſion and diſtreſs."

Capt. Meaſe, of the brig Miſſouri, from Cork, arrived here on Saturday laſt, by which we have the following intelligence: In 12 fathom water to the northward of the Capes of Virginia, on Monday 22d inſt. ſpoke the brig Grattan, of New-York, Capt. Murray, formerly commanded by Capt. Riley, under jury maſts, entirely out of proviſions. Captain Meaſe ſupplied him with beef, bread and water: he had been blown out of Teneriffe, and could not fetch the iſland again. In lat. 40, north, long. 40 weſt, ſpoke the brig Commerce, of New-Caſtle, from St. Euſtatia, bound to Amſterdam. In lat. 35, 30. long. 55, ſpoke the Ann, of Baltimore, from St. Euſtatia, all well.

On Monday. the 13th ult. departed this life, in the 69th year of his age, the rev. ROBERT SMITH, D. D. paſtor of the Preſbyterian church at Pequea, and on Wedneſday following his remains were interred in the preſence of a numerous concourſe of people of various denominations, amongſt whom he was generally and highly reſpected. The rev. Nathaniel Grier, of Brandywine, delivered an excellent eulogium of the deceaſed, and a very affecting addreſs to the people upon the occaſion, from 2d Kings, ii. 12.

To the CITIZENS *of* PHILADELPHIA.

ON reading the General Advertiſer of the 25th inſtant, my eye was naturally led to a piece under the ſignature of a "FREEMAN;" but how aſtoniſhed was I, after a careful reading of it, to find that the ſignature and the ſentiments were ſo much at variance with each other.

This writer ſays, "*I hope I am* WRONG *in the "obſervation, that our attachment to the cauſe of "France has been ebbing ever ſince her enemies have "encreaſed,*" &c. If this gentleman is poſſeſſed of any degree of candor, and I have no reaſon to ſuppoſe the contrary, he will acknowledge that he is WRONG; the whole world will ſay that he is WRONG; the warmeſt Jacobine in France will ſay, he is WRONG. For what purpoſe, let me aſk, were civic dinners given on the 6th of February laſt, in various parts of the city, as well as of the United States? Why, to commemorate our alliance with France; to teſtify that glow of affection, which inſpired every American boſom towards our good allies; in ſhort, to announce to the world the ſenſibility with which we are impreſſed for them in their preſent ſituation.

Again, he ſays, "*Mr. Geneſt, a diſtinguiſhed "French patriot, and Ambaſſador from the republic, "is daily expected from Charleſton. Our conduct on "his arrival will evidence our ſentiments of the "cauſe, of which he is an agent.*" I hope it will. I truſt it will be ſimple and unadorned, truly republican, diveſted of all ariſtocratical pomp or dignity, and that it will be ſuch as we diſcovered to the late Ambaſſador on his arrival, who is alſo a diſtinguiſhed French, as well as American patriot; he is one who fought and ſhed his blood in defence of this country; one whoſe purity of principles, integrity of heart, and undiſguiſed republicaniſm, have deſervedly attached all claſſes of people in the United States to his character and perſon. How was this gentleman received as ambaſſador? A number of his old military friends, and hundreds of other citizens, waited upon him at the City-tavern, and congratulated both him and themſelves on his arrival; but there was no firing of artillery, no *feu de joy*, no pageantry whatever; there was nothing, in ſhort, but an honeſt plain republican ſhake of the hand, and a hearty welcome to America.

I am ſtruck with amazement, and, indeed, can by no means find out this writer's deſign, when he aſks, "*Are the freemen of Philadelphia "to be bound by the reſolutions of the heads of de-"partments?*" My reply is,—yes, moſt certainly; provided theſe reſolutions are founded in law, and not in oppoſition to the conſtitution of the United States. Again, he aſks, "*Shall "the officers of our government preſcribe rules of "conduct to freemen?*" and in another place, "*Are we already ſo degenerate, as to acknowledge "a ſuperior in the United States?*" I anſwer, with a conſcious pride and ſatisfaction, that we, the people of the United States, are ſo virtuous, ſo patriotic, and ſo enamoured with good government, that we acknowledge our own legal repreſentatives, the *Preſident*, the *Senate*, and the *Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States*, to be juſtly, fairly, and honeſtly, our SUPERIORS, during the term that they, in their ſeveral capacities, are elected to repreſent us; and, what is more, we are willing upon all occaſions to render them our beſt ſervices. We are alſo deſirous of ſhewing our "*approbation of republican "principles*," by waiting upon Mr. Geneſt on his arrival, and in every other way "*evidencing "our ſentiments of the cauſe, of which he is an "agent.*"

ANOTHER FREEMAN.

LAW BOOKS.

GEORCE DAVIS, in the Prothonotary's office of the Supreme Court, Philadelphia, reſpectfully informs the gentlemen of the bar and their ſtudents, in this and other ſtates, that by the Camilla, juſt arrived from Dublin, he has received a Collection of Law Books, the titles of which will appear in our next.

If gentlemen, reſiding at a diſtance, ſhould be pleaſed to favour him with their commands in writing, immediate reſpect ſhall be paid to them, and, with their permiſſion, if he has not the books by him, will direct them from Ireland, ſo that they may be had in a few months after their orders are ſent.

G. D. expects, in a very ſhort time, new Editions of Bacon's Abridgement, Comyns' Digeſt, &c. &c.

No. 313, High-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
April 16, 1793.

FOR SALE,

AT the firſt wharf in Water-ſtreet, near Pools' Bridge, a large aſſortment of well ſorted Indian river SHINGLES, by the boat load or retail, dreſs'd or undreſs'd; LUMBER, of different kinds, ſuch as Boards, Laths, Planks, Scantling, &c. Chiefly manufactured in William Hill Well's own Swamp, at Indian river---Said Shingles will alſo be ſold by Chriſtian Lehman, at the corner of Market and Twelfth-ſtreets, and at Germantown, by Peter Keyler, near the Market houſe, for the ſame price as on the wharf, which will be at the loweſt rate, for caſh.

BENJAMIN LEHMAN.
WILLIAM HILL WELLS.

April 29. 8w

WANTED,

TWO or three active young Lads, from 12 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the White and Black-ſmiths buſineſs. Enquire of the printers of the Pennſylvania Gazette.

N. B. None but ſuch as can be well recommended need apply.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale an excellent young MARE, four years old, fit for ſaddle or carriage; alſo a HORSE COLT, riſing two years old, a dark bay, whoſe ſire is the noted horſe Cub, kept by David Brinton, in Wilmington. Good marſh paſture, on the loweſt terms, by HENRY PASCHALL.

Kingſeſſing, April 24, 1793. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the commons in Southwark, from the ſubſcriber, living in the diſtrict of Southwark, on the 18th inſtant, a ſorrel HORSE, about three years old, 14 hands high, with a white ſtar and narrow ſtrip in his forehead, ſilver coloured mane and tail, has lately been docked, neat made, a natural trotter, and is ſhod all round, Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for the horſe, with reaſonable charges, paid by

* JOHN HUNTER.

April 29, 1793.

STOP THIEF.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, laſt night, in Earl townſhip, Lancaſter county, near Coneſtogoe creek, a bay GELDING, ſhod all round, about eight years old, fourteen hands high, his tail docked ſhort, a middling large ſtar in his forehead, ſomething long, and ſmall below, paces and trots, ſomewhat hollow backed, ſome white ſpots on his back, carries middling high, and has good courage when rode. Whoever will take up the ſaid horſe, and give me notice where I may get him again, ſhall receive Ten Dollars reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges; and for ſecuring the thief ſafe in any goal, ſo that he can be brought to juſtice, Two Dollars, to be paid by

April 26, 1793. * JOHN SHIRK.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing by the ſubſcriber, on the 6th intant, a large Black Cow, with white face and legs, ſome white under her belly, and the end of her tail white, a ſmall ſlit in each ear, her horns ſawed off, appeared as if ſhe gave milk when ſhe came, about 10 or 11 years old; ſhe was ſold ſeverel times in the market laſt ſpring, but is now come back to her former owner. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to me, on proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

JOSEPH DEARMAN.

Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, April 29, 1793. *

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

OBSERVING a notification in your Gazette of the 3d inſtant, purporting that a certain obligation was obtained by me from one Caleb Lippincott in a clandeſtine and fraudulent manner, I have thought it proper to convey to the world a denial of the exiſtence of thoſe charges, through the ſame medium, by which the imputation of them was communicated to the public ear. Although it is a very ſerious allegation againſt the character of a man, to ſay that he has obtained a bond by fraudulent practices, it is nevertheleſs a charge very eaſy to be made, and impoſſible in the firſt inſtance to be diſproved by the accuſed party, however innocent, who cannot prove the negative part of a propoſition, and ſhew that a particular thing did *not* occur; yet I hope that weak ſuggeſtions will not bear weight, unleſs the perſon alledging their exiſtence adverts to ſome authority more competent to ſupport them than mere aſſertion. Indeed, I cannot allow myſelf to ſuppoſe that I ſhall ſuffer in my reputation, in the opinion of any diſintereſted and reflecting mind, by a naked allegation, totally devoid of any kind of proof, except the ſhameleſs publication of a man, who may think himſelf intereſted in depriving a creditor of his good name. It may perhaps be a very ingenious (it is certainly in the preſent caſe intended as a very convenient) device, in a debtor, whoſe utmoſt ſtipulated time of payment has expired, to endeavour to impeach the credit of that ſecurity, which is the evidence of the demand againſt him. But although drowning men will catch at ſtraws, they cannot be borne up by them. This attempt ſhall not preclude the inveſtigation of the merits of the controverſy, if any ſuch there be, between myſelf and Caleb Lippincott. He has thought it expedient to publiſh, that I obtained a bond from him clandeſtinely and fraudulently, which he affects to ſay will be verified by a receipt. On my part I would obſerve, that although there does not exiſt any receipt to which I ever was a party, which can ſubſtantiate a charge of that nature againſt me, yet as I cannot *ſhew* (though *I do ſay*) negatively, that there is not ſuch a receipt, I think myſelf juſtified in appealing to the world, and in aſking whether I ought to be ſubjected to the loſs of public opinion, which as a citizen I reſpect, until this news-paper aſſailant will come forward and ſhew ſatisfactorily the exiſtence of a receipt, or other genuine and authentic document, which will induce the idea of fraud on my part. I call upon him publicly and ſolemnly, to produce any ſuch evidences, if he can; but I know that he will not, becauſe he cannot. If the loſs of private character ſhould enſue from unſupported accuſation, the ſtate of ſociety would be deplorably unfavourable to the peace and happineſs of mankind, as reputation would entirely depend on the conſciences of the boldeſt villains, whoſe principles might not reſtrain them from ſaying and publiſhing any thing and every thing, however repugnant to truth, which might accord with the intereſted malevolence of the preſent moment, and thereby filch from a man that honeſt fame, which ought to be dear to all. In the preſent inſtance, Caleb Lippincott has involved me in a ſituation, from which, though I did not ſeek it, I am not diſpoſed to ſhrink; that is, a reference to the opinions of my fellow citizens, as particularly alluding to the pecuniary tranſactions between him and me. There is another tribunal, to which, in juſtice to myſelf, I think I ſhall be compelled to reſort, which I believe will be more diſagreeable to him, than any conſequences which may ariſe from a mere appeal to public opinion, however diſgraceful to his reputation: I mean the tribunal of the laws of my country, by which at laſt our contracts muſt be determined. It is from this ſource I expect to obtain my money, which at preſent he unjuſtly withholds from me; and hence I infer that it would not be very pleaſing (as he ſuſpects it would be very profitable) to him, to meet me on that ground. In the mean time I would recommend it to him, to reſerve till then his ſuggeſtions of fraud, when if they are judicially exhibited, ſubſtantially verified, they may be of ſome advantage to him, or he be ſubjected to that merited contempt and diſapprobation, which muſt be ever extended to the abandoned author of falſe and unſupported ſlander, by every intelligent, liberal, and impartial mind.

‡ RICHARD BRIEK.

Salem county, New-Jerſey, April 14, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Brandywine, Cheſter county, in the night of the 9th inſtant, a dark bay Horſe, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 7 years old, a natural trotter, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, has had his off ſide fore leg broke below the knee, and is thicker than the other, one hind foot white, and been docked; he was ſhod all round, the fore feet ſhoes ſteel toed. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe, with reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM LONG.

April 16. 1793. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 13th inſt. from the ſubſcriber near Shippenſburg, Cumberland county Pennſylvania, two Negro Men, one of them named Dick Richards, upwards of 20 years of age, is tall and well made, very talkative: Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, an old brown great coat, jacket unknown, blue overalls, old ſhoes, but may ſupply himſelf with other clothes, and perhaps change his name. He is an indented ſervant for the term of four years and a half. The other named Ben, is a ſlave for life, and is near twenty years of age, has a ſlouching walk, with his knees turned inwards: had on when he went away, an old fine hat, a coat and overalls of ſpotted coating, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negroes, ſo as their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward of eight dollars, or four dollars for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT CULBERTSON.

April 16. ‡

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 59, North Front-ſtreet,

Webſter, Adgate & White

Have conſtantly for ſale, a large aſſortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS, and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a ſuperior quality.

Alſo, NAILS for lathing, ſhingling and caſks, much approved of, both for their cheapneſs and goodneſs of quality.

Iron Wire of all ſizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Waſhing-Mills, on the moſt approved conſtruction.

Alſo, a quantity of well aſſorted Stone-ware. tf.

Purſuant to the laſt will and

teſtament of Patrick Anderſon, late of Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, deceaſed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the firſt day of May next, at one o'clock, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION, containing 152 acres, ſituate in the ſaid townſhip, twenty four miles from Philadelphia. There are on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a kitchen adjoining it, a good ſpring near the door, 20 acres of meadow, 15 acres thereof well watered, ten or twelve more may be made. The arable land chiefly lays level, convenient to limeſtone, and a good proportion thereof is well timbered. The conditions will be made known at the time of ſale. For further particulars apply to

JOHN LONGSTRETH, and ISAAC ANDERSON, } Executors.

April 3d, 1793, †

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday, the 17th of March, 1793, a Dutch Servant Man, named FRANCIS DUNNE, by trade a tallow-chandler and ſoap-boiler, about twenty-five years of age, five feet four inches high, of a fair complexion, ſtraight darkiſh hair, and his eyes, it is believed, are darkiſh; he appears ſomewhat ſmaller in his every day dreſs than he does in Sunday cloaths; he can ſpeak broken Engliſh, and ſays he can talk Low Dutch, that he is a good ſcholar in German, and can write ſome Engliſh; and pretends to be ſome ſort of a preacher; he arrived at Philadelphia on the 9th of September, 1792, in the ſhip Columbia, from Amſterdam, William Maley, maſter. The ſaid ſervant had on, and took with him, when he went away, a large cocked hat, about half worn, a dark blue broad cloth ſurtout coat, baſket buttons of the ſame colour, one olive coloured cloſe bodied coat and waiſtcoat, buttons covered with the ſame cloth, one black ſattin waiſtcoat, one pair of black velvet breeches, with black buttons and ſilk kneebands, one black ſatinet ditto, one pair of black worſted ſtockings, one pair of woollen ditto, a new pair neat's leather ſhoes, a ſquare pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles, a ſquare pair of ſilver knee buckles, a ſmall ſtock buckle of ditto, a pair of black ſhoe and knee buckles, one pair of ſteel ditto, one white ſhirt without ſleeves, and two half ditto, one home-ſpun ſhirt, ſundry ſtocks and cravats, two cotton croſs barred handkerchiefs. It is likely he may change his name and cloaths, as he had a number with him which are not known, and is a deceiving villain. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM SUTTON, living in the Northern-Liberty townſhip, near the Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia county, or by THOMAS SUTTON, in Philadelphia, the corner of Front and Catharine-ſtreets, at No. 366. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off upon their peril. It is expected that he went off in company with three other German ſervant men, viz. Andrew Bartal, Philip Bartal, and Jacob Millar, belonging to Doctor George Hunter, of Philadelphia.

Northern-Liberty townſhip, Philadelphia county, April 10, 1793. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of James Dilworth, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Philaladelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, weſt of Fourth-ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid; who deſire thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment and prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who may have any demands, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and ISAIAH WORRELL, } Execut.

1ſt month 28, 1793. § tf.

Ephraim Clark, No. 55,

The corner of Front and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has received by the Adriana, from Liverpool,

Gold, gilt & Silver Watches,

Of every deſcription;

AS alſo an extenſive aſſortment of Clock, Watch-makers and Silver-ſmiths tools and materials, conſiſting of large and ſmall vizes, large and ſmall plyers, cutting nippers and cutting plyers, ſliding tongs, ſcrew and draw plates, large and ſmall hammers, tweeſers, callipers, gravers, ſhears, compaſſes, ſaws, japanned clock faces, caſt braſs and bells, ſlit pinions and forg'd work, pummice and rotten ſtone, emery and borax, watch and time-piece glaſſes, ſprings, clock and watch hands, with other articles, too tedious to mention. ‖

N. B. Watches bought, ſold and repaired.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1793.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Has juſt imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pins and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; biſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. common and gilt coat and veſt buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag ſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell-metal kettles; braſs and iron table chafing-diſhes; ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup-irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; ſcrews of many ſorts and ſizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling batchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teakettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, ſaſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; ſpinning-wheels; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempſeed, with many other articles not enumerated.

WANTED,

As an Apprentice in the mercantile line,

A LAD of about fourteen years of age, having a reaſonable knowledge of arithmetic, and to write a tolerable hand he muſt be of reputable connections, and well recommended for honeſty and ſobriety. Such a one may hear of a place by applying to the Printers of this paper.

Philadelphia, 2d Month, 1793.

To thoſe concerned in MILLS in the United States.

OLIVER EVANS, late of the ſtate of Delaware, informs the public, that he has removed to Philadelphia, No. 437, North Second-ſtreet, where he will thankfully receive any applications for the uſe of his Patent Improvements on Mills, and the art of manufacturing flour. He will furniſh thoſe who are not ſufficiently acquainted with the principles of his improvements, with drawings and deſcriptions, that will enable them to erect all the different machines neceſſary to perform the operations of cleanſing, grinding, boulting, and of boulting over the midlings or coarſe meal, and grinding it over with the grain, ſo as to finiſh it altogether, thereby making the greateſt quantity of ſuperfine flour that the grain will produce at one operation.---He has been at much expence in collecting the different and moſt approved conſtructions of mills and plans for boulting, and the quality, ſize, and manner of dreſſing the mill-ſtones, ſuitable to the power of the mill, and quality of the grain: and will aſſiſt in planning mills from the foundation, and make drawings thereof, if required. He has for ſale, boulting cloths and mill-ſtones of the firſt quality, at the loweſt prices, which he will warrant. If the ſtones prove not good, they will be received again and the coſt of carriage paid. Thoſe who apply for either ſtones or cloths, will pleaſe to mention the power of the mill, ſize of the boulting-reels, quality of the grain, and on what buſineſs it is to run. Orders by poſt, or otherwiſe, will be punctually attended to as if the parties were preſent. ‖

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office in the borough of Cheſter, Delaware county, which, if not taken out by the perſons to whom they are addreſſed by the firſt day of July next, will then be ſent to the General Poſt-Office, as dead Letters.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

Cheſter, 6th April, 1793.

B. John Brown, Enoch Butler, Uwchland.
C. Hannah or Benjamin Clark.
D. Elizabeth Dingee, near Cheſter, 2.
F. Sarah Flower, Marcus-Hook; Daniel Fitzpatrick.
H. Joſeph Hawley or Daniel Kent; Ann Huſton; Aaron Huſton, hatter; Jacob Hewes.
L. John Little.
M. Dr. Matthew M'Kinney; Joſeph Marſhall, Marcus-Hook.
O. Aaron Oakford, Darby.
R. John Reiley, Weſt Cheſter, 2; Irvin Robinſon.
T. William Thompſon; William Taylor.
W. Joſeph Whitehill, Weſt-Caln; Samuel Walker or William Johnſton; John Williams, Tredyffrin.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Blue-ball tavern, on the Lancaſter road, on the 3d inſtant, a dark brown MARE, ſeven years old, about 14 hands high, newly ſhod before, is a natural pacer, has no white, except a ſmall ſaddle mark. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, or three dollars for either.

* GRACE GOOD.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the 27th inſtant, a bright bay GELDING, 15½ hands high, 10 years old; has a large ſtar, black mane and tail, ſhod all round, trots, canters, and has been uſed in harneſs. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid on the delivery of the horſe to the ſubſcriber, and TWENTY DOLLARS for the thief, on conviction.

JAMES MORRIS.

Montgomery county, March 28, 1793.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS Henry Road, of Springfield townſhip, in Bucks county, did obtain a note from the ſubſcriber, in March laſt, for the ſum of eleven pounds five ſhillings, the conſideration for which has failed; I therefore hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid note, as I do not intend to pay the ſame, unleſs thereto compelled by the judgment of law.

JOHN M'CALMONT.

Springfield townſhip, Bucks county, April 6th, 1793. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW CAMPBELL, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make payment within two months from the date hereof. Thoſe who neglect making payment within the aforſaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts duly proven for payment, to §

BENJAMIN CAMPBELL. Ex.

April 12, 1793.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Anthony Hallman, late of Springfield townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, Black-ſmith, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcriber, before the tenth day of May next, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to

WILLIAM HALLMAN, Adminiſt.

April 2, 1793. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, with brick Meſſuage thereon, ſituate at the north-eaſt corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets, in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia. It is a good ſtand for public buſineſs, and is capable of great improvement. For terms of ſale, which will be made eaſy, and further particulars, apply to PETER THOMPSON, and SON, Conveyancers, No. 34, Saſſafras-ſtreet. ¶

March 29, 1793. tf.

To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

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MAY, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3286.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1793.

PARIS, February 25.

DECLARATION of MONSIEUR, &c.

Louis Staniſlaus Xaviers of France, ſon of France, Uncle to the preſent King, and Regent of the Kingdom——To all thoſe who may peruſe theſe preſents, Greeting.

Whereas the moſt criminal of men have, by the perpetration of the moſt atrocious of crimes, completed the weight of their iniquities:—We, ſtruck with horror on receiving the information, have invoked the Almighty to enable us, by his gracious aſſiſtance, to ſurpreſs the emotions of our juſt indignation, cauſed by the ſentiment of the profound grief which had overwhelmed us; to the end that we might the better fulfil thoſe eſſential duties that are, in circumſtances ſo weighty, the firſt in order among thoſe obligations, which the exchangeable laws of the French Monarchy impoſe upon us.

The fierce uſurpers of the ſovereign authority in France, having, on the 21ſt day of the preſent month of January, laid violent hands on, and barbarouſly murdered, our dearly-beloved and highly honoured brother and ſovereign, the King, Louis the XVIth by name——We declare; that the Dauphin, Louis Charles, born the 27th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1785, is King of France and Navarre, under the name of Louis XVII. We furthermore declare, in virtue of our birthright, and the fundamental laws of the kingdom of France, that we are, and will act as Regent of France, during the minority of the King, our nephew and ſovereign Lord.

Thus inveſted with the exerciſe of the rights and powers of the ſovereignty in France, and of the ſupreme adminiſtration of royal juſtice throughout the ſaid Kingdom, we, in conſequence of our obligations and duties ſo to do, take upon ourſelves the ſaid charge of Regent.

We are therefore determined, with the aſſiſtance of Divine Providence, and that of our good and loyal ſubjects of all ranks and orders, aided by the powerful ſuccours of the allied ſovereigns for the ſame purpoſe, to do our utmoſt endeavours to recover the liberty of our royal nephew King Louis XVIIth; of her Majeſty, his auguſt mother and guardian; of the Princeſs royal, Maria Thereſa, his ſiſter and our niece; and of her royal highneſs the princeſs Elizabeth, his aunt, and our deareſt ſiſter; all held in the ſevereſt captivity by the chiefs of faction.

We are likewiſe determined and reſolved to effect the re-eſtabliſhment of the French monarchy on the unalterable baſis of the French Conſtitution, with a reform of thoſe abuſes that may have been introduced in the public adminiſtration. We will likewiſe exert ourſelves in the reſtoration of the religion of our forefathers to its original purity, according to the canonical diſcipline of the church. We will, moreover, re-eſtabliſh the magiſtrature, ſo eſſential to the revival of good order, and the due and regular adminiſtration of juſtice: We alſo promiſe to re-inſtate all and every deſcription of perſons in the full enjoyment of their property, now uſurped; and the free exerciſe of their lawful rights, of which they may have been illegally deprived. In order to inforce the law, we ſhall puniſh crimes with ſeverity, and in an exemplary manner.

In fine, for the fulfilling of this ſolemn engagement, we have thought proper to aſſume the reins of government, in conjunction with our deareſt brother Charles Philip of France, Count of Artois; to whom are united our deareſt nephews, grandſons of France, their royal highneſſes Louis Anthony, Duke of Angouleme, and Charles Ferdinand, Duke of Berry; and our couſins their royal highneſſes Louis Henry Joſeph of Bourbon, Duke of Bourbon;—and Louis Anthony Henry of Bourbon, Duke of Enghien, Princes of the blood royal—conformably to the declarations we conjointly addreſſed to the late King the 10th of September 1791, and every other act ſigned by us, to be conſidered as the declarations of our uniform principles and ſentiments; and we invariably perſiſt in thoſe our ſaid acts, for the purpoſes and ends aforeſaid.

We therefore order and direct all the natives of France, ſingly and collectively, to obey the commands they may and will receive from us, on the part of the king. We furthermore enjoin all the loving ſubjects of this kingdom, to ſhew obedience to the orders that may and will be iſſued by our deareſt brother Charles Philip of France, Count of Artois, named and conſtituted by us, lieutenant-general of the kingdom in the name and the part of the King and Regent of France.

In fine, we direct and enjoin all the King's Officers, whether military or majeſterial, to publiſh and notify this declaration to all thoſe to whom it may appertain, authoriſing and empowering them to make it known in France; and when circumſtances permit the ſeveral courts of juſtice to reaſſume their functions in their reſpective juriſdictions, the ſaid declaration, as ſoon as conveniently may be, is to be immediately legalized, publiſhed and executed.

Given at Ham, in Weſtphalia, under our ſeals; which is what we make uſe of in ſigning of ſovereign acts, till the ſeals of the kingdom, deſtroyed by the reigning faction, are re-made; to be likewiſe counterſigned by the Marſhals Broglio and Caſtrier, as miniſters of ſtate, the 28th day of January, in the year of Grace 1793, and the 1ſt of the reign of Louis XVII.

(Signed) *Louis Staniſlaus Xavier.*

Philadelphia, *May* 8.

Advices per the ſhip Favourite, Capt. Story, arrived on Thurſday night laſt, at New-York, in 23 days from Galway.

LONDON, March 20, 21.

Yeſterday letters were received at the Secretary of State's office, Whitehall, from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York at Dort. Letters were alſo received from Lord Auckland, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Hague.

We have received accounts from Breſt, of the 6th inſtant that ſeven ſhips ſailed from this road; the Belona a frigate for St. Domingo: the Thetis, and La Pigue frigates, for St. Lucy; the Republican of 110 guns, the Tourville, of 80; the Achilles, of 74; and another ſhip of the line. Their deſtination is unknown.

Nothing proves ſo much the want of diſcipline in the French Army and Navy, as the Jacobin relation of the attempt by Truguet upon Cagliari. The men landed and embarked at their own good pleaſure.

It is ſaid that Lord Auckland, in the diſpatches which Government received on Thurſday laſt, informed Miniſters that the Pruſſians had intimated to him, by an officer that they would not co-operate further in the objects of the campaign, until they underſtood clearly that England cordially joined the confederacy for the reſtoration of the monarchy of France, and for all the other known objects embraced by the three great contracting powers, among which the diſmemberment and ruin of the gallant people of Poland was one.

Williamſtadt, about which ſo much has lately been ſaid, is a ſea port town of Holland. It is a handſome ſtrong place, and the harbour is well frequented. It was built by William P. of Orange, in 1585. The river near which it is built is called Butterfliet, or Holland Diep, and is one of the bulwarks of the Dutch on the ſide of Brabant, where they always keep a garriſon. It is 15 miles N. E. of Bergen op Zoom, and 12 S. W. of Dordrecht.—Long. 40. 30. E. lat. 51. 39.

March 22, 23.

By the army of Prince Cobourg 4000 French killed, 2300 taken, with 32 pieces of cannon. Loſs of the Auſtrians 56 killed and 50 wounded.—By the army of Clairfayt, 2500 French killed, 1600 taken, with 13 pieces of cannon. Loſs of the Auſtrians, 300 killed 116 wounded. They all agree, that none of the French General Officers were at their poſts; ſo that as the defeats of the French at Mons and Tournay were owing to the ſoldiers, their late diſaſters have been owing to their officers.

March 25—26.

All the accounts by the Dutch mail of yeſterday agree in ſtating, that the conflict between the Auſtrians and French on the 18th inſt. was obſtinate and bloody, and that great bravery and military ſkill were manifeſted by both armies.

By Lord Aukland's diſpatches, it appears that the French on the 8th attacked the Auſtrians at Nerwind, near the Tirlemont. That they were repulſed in the centre on the right. That they made ſome impreſſion on the left wing in the afternoon, when General Clairfayt brought into action twelve thouſand horſe, who decided the victory. The French for ſome time made good their retreat, but being at length broke, the Auſtrian cavalry made very great havock amongſt them, and killed between ſix and ſeven thouſand.—They continued the ſlaughter until the approach of night, when the courier was diſpatched with the above news, who reports that the French loſt 34 pieces of cannon.

The expreſs ſent to Carleton houſe, is ſimilar to the above, except that the loſs of the French is ſtated at 2000 men and 32 pieces of cannon.

Letters from Bruſſels ſtate that Dumourier attacked the combined army at ſeven in the morning, between Tirlemont and St. Tron. The battle was fought with various ſucceſs till the afternoon, when the ardour and intrepidity of the French troops ſurmounted every obſtacle. Valence at their head, they charged the left wing of the enemy ſo furiouſly, that it was ſoon broke, and gave way in every direction. The purſuit was vigorous for ſome time, and great carnage enſued. At that moment when the combined army was threatened with a compleat defeat. General Clairfayt flanked the purſuers with an immenſe body of horſe, and as they had puſhed forward beyond the protection of the artillery, they were left expoſed to the ſuperior power of the cavalry. General Valence alternately retreated, and advanced till he was killed by a muſket ball. The conteſt was obſtinately maintained until it was put an end to by the darkneſs of the night, and both ſides claimed the victory.

Nerwind, near which this action took place, is celebrated for the victory over the Prince of Orange by Marſhal Luxembourg, on the 20th of July, 1693.

On Friday laſt, the 22d inſt. the Auſtrians, in ſpite of every manœuvre of the French to avoid the conflict forced them to a general action. The battle was bloody; but the ſucceſs of the Auſtrians was deciſive—they gained a compleat victory; and to uſe the words of a private letter, the French were literally, Cut to Pieces.

The action took place near Louvain.—According to the government diſpatches, the French loſt 17,000 men, in killed, wounded, and priſoners. Among the latter is General Valence. Other accounts ſtate, that General Dumourier only eſcaped the ſame fate by ſtriking off the arm of an Auſtrian ſoldier who had laid hold of him.

In conſequence of this intelligence, inſtant orders were diſpatched to Admiral M'Bride, to ſail with his ſquadron and block up the port of Oſtend. The only fear entertained of his not being able ſpeedily to execute theſe orders, is on account of the wind, which is rather unfavourable to his paſſing the ſands.

Yeſterday Mr. Pitt agreed for the loan of 6,000,000l. of three per cents at 72, the price of that fund in the market being 77, which is a bone to the money lenders of 300,000l. The contractors are Meſſrs. Angerſtein and Johnſon.

The two following letters, from Dover, mention the intelligence to have been received there from Oſtend.

Dover, March 25.

"I beg leave to acquaint you, that there is an account received here from Oſtend, that the French have been entirely defeated by the Auſtrians on the 22d inſt. near Louvain, and that the former are flying in all directions. The particulars have not yet tranſpired, but the number of killed and wounded, it is ſaid, are inconceivable, and among the latter general Dumourier.

Dover, March 25.

This morning a boat arrived expreſs from Oſtend, which brought an account of a deciſive action having happened between the Auſtrians and the French, near St. Tron, in which the latter have been totally defeated, with the loſs of 40,000 men and 30 or 40 pieces of artillery; that Dumourier was wounded; and that the French are retiring from the Netherlands with the utmoſt precipitation.

All the veſſels at Oſtend are ordered to proceed to Dunkirk, and our cruizers are now beating to windward, to endeavour to endeavour to intercept them.

French Marine.

Abſtract of the Return made on the 1ſt of March, of the ſtate and preſent condition of the whole Navy of France.

Port of Breſt.

Ships, armed, equipped, and ready for ſea, 1 of 118 guns; 2 of 110; 1 of 80; and 10 of 74 guns.

Ships arming and preparing for ſea—3 of 80 guns; and 1 of 74.

Ships in good condition—5 of 74 guns.

Ships new built or building—7 of 74 guns.

Ships in want of repair 1 of 120 guns; 2 of 110; 2 of 80; and 11 of 74.

Frigates—1 of 50 guns; 9 of 40; and 19 of 32. Under repair 2.

Port of Toulon.

Ships of the line armed or arming—1 of 118 guns; 2 of 80; and 10 of 74.

In condition—1 of 118 guns; 1 of 80; and 3 of 74.

In want of repair—4 of 74.

Frigates—armed 5 of 40 guns; 2 of 32; armed as bombketches 4 Not completely armed, or in want of repair 6; old 3.

Port of Rochfort.

Ships of the line—armed 3 of 74 guns; arming, 1 of 74; new, 6 of 74; in good condition, 1 of 74; bad condition, 1 of 74.

Frigates—armed, 3 of 32; in good condition, 4 of 32; in want of repair 2; new 1; old 2.

Beſides the Phocian of 74 guns, at the windward Iſlands; and the Atalanta, of 32 guns, in the Eaſt-Indies.

In addition to the above are to be reckoned ſloops and corvets, to the number of 41; all of which are in condition, and either armed or arming.

Seven large ſhips are now ready to go out of dock; and orders have been given for the conſtruction of 70 more ſhips of different ſizes.

The following is a ſtate of the Marine at Breſt, on the 4th Inſtant:

La Republican, of guns	110	La Thetis, frigate.
L'Achille,	74	La Concorde, do.
Le Tourville,	74	La Surveillante do.
L'Experiment,	40	La Re-union, do.

Arming in the Port.

La Terrrible of 110 guns; La Cote d'Or, 120; La ci-devant Britagne, 110; L'Auguſte, 80; Le Suffren, 74; Le Superbe, 74; La Convention, 74.

All theſe ſhips will be in the Road the middle of the enſuing month.

Belonging to the port of Breſt, and cruizing in the channel and gulf of Gaſcony: La Proſerpine, La Vigilante, La Cleopatra, La Perdrix.

The firſt eight of theſe, with two ſmall aſſiſtant veſſels, make up the whole fleet of ten, lately mentioned as having ſailed, perhaps with a view to interrupt Commodore Gardner. Of this fleet, it will be ſeen, contrary to the former ſtatement, that only three ſhips are of the line. This account may be depended upon as not underrated, being given on the authority of the French prints.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.

This afternoon about two o'clock, a moſt dreadful accident happened here. As the Pelican privateer, belonging to Nicholas Aſhton, Eſq; of this town, was cruiſing in the river, by a ſudden guſt of wind, ſhe overſet, and inſtantly went to the bottom! She was manned with 94 choice ſeamen, and had on board at the time the accident happened upwards of 40 perſons, excluſive of her crew, out of which number only 32 have been ſaved! From one of thoſe that were ſaved, we are informed, it was owing to the guns being looſe the misfortune happened; that when the guſt of wind heeled her, the weather guns broke through the lee ports, and ſhe inſtantly filled with water. Her maſts at low water mark appear half out of the water.

PORTSMOUTH, March 24.

Admiral Gardiner's fleet ſailed laſt night with a leading wind down the Channel; and as they went with the determined purpoſe of bringing the French ſquadron to action, who cannot at preſent be ſuppoſed to be very backward to give us a meeting, an account of a memorable naval engagement may, with great probability, be expected in the courſe of the preſent week.

DUBLIN, March 25.

Government has received certain intelligence of a Fleet of twelve ſail of the line having been ſeen off Cork. It was in conſequence of this information that the train of artillery was ſent off on Saturday to the ſouth.

The failure of the French expedition in Holland will be attended with very happy conſequences to the commerce of theſe countries. Already we begin to perceive the effects of it in this metropolis, where credit was at a very low ebb for ſome time paſt, but is now beginning to revive.

Though the French may be obliged to relinquiſh all their conqueſts, ſtill they are ſhallow politicians who ſuppoſe the combined powers with whom they are at war will make any impreſſion on France. The fate of the Duke of Brunſwick will be a leſſon to thoſe who may meditate an invaſion of that country—and as nothing beyond the recapture of thoſe places they have taken can be derived from the war, except hard knocks, we may expect a negociation for peace will ſhortly come on the tapis.

Lloyd's liſt contains an account of eight Britiſh veſſels, from different ports of Turkey, and the Levant, having been captured by the French, in the Mediterranean, and of five French Weſt-Indiamen, bound to Marſeilles, ſeized in Spaniſh ports, or brought into Gibraltar.

In addition to the diſaſtrous accident which happened laſt week to the Pelican privateer of Liverpool, we have the unpleaſing intelligence, that on Friday laſt all the banking houſes in that great commercial City had ſtopped payment.

Our merchants, however, have not eſcaped the concuſſion the war has occaſioned; Iriſh veſſels, to a conſiderable amount in their collective value, have been captured by the enemy; and there is at this day upwards of two hundred thouſand pounds value of Iriſh property detained for ſeveral

weeks paſt in the ports of England, waiting for convoys; and twenty times that amount now afloat, in great peril of capture by the numerous privateers which by this day have ſailed from the ſeveral ports of France.

Letters from Plymouth, dated the 20th inſt. adviſe that in conſequence of an expreſs from Portſmouth having arrived there two days before, the greateſt buſtle of preparations ever known in that port, was going forward. On the 7th, ten ſail of French line of battle ſhips were ſeen off the Start point, and on the day the letters were written, four of their two deckers were ying to off Cauſand bay.

Captain Herbert, of the Sally, arrived at Liverpool from Bourdeaux, came down the Garonne with a privateer of 22 guns, and full of men. And 20 more are ready for ſea.

March 28—29.

Yeſterday, Dr. Reynolds of Cookſtown, in the North, ſummoned to appear before the ſecret committee of the lords, was committed by the houſe of peers to Kilmainham gaol, the county priſon, for refuſing to anſwer interrogatories from the ſecret committee.

Letters received from Rotterdam, of ſo recent a date as the 19th inſtant, make no mention of a battle having taken place at Louvaine, as has been ſo confidently mentioned, on the faith of the letter from lord Townſhend, in all our polite circles on Saturday and Sunday. If ſuch an event had taken place on the 13th, as is ſaid, it muſt have been known in a few hours afterwards from Rotterdam.

One of the above letters mentions, that his Pruſſian majeſty has again ſignified to the allies, unleſs he has a ſupply equal in value to one million of pounds ſterling, per annum, during the campaign, he is determined to withdraw his troops. As all the other powers are already beggared by the war, England is looked up to, ſays the letter writer, for the money.

Repreſentations, we hear, have been made to his majeſty's miniſters, by the merchants of London, that the moſt dreadful conſequences were to be apprehended to the commercial intereſts of Great Britain, from the ſtagnation which every branch of trade and manufacture had ſuffered by the war, unleſs a partial and proviſional repeal of the act of navigation, ſo far as regards the ſuſpenſion of alien duties on goods imported in neutral bottoms was adopted. To this ſerious and intereſting requiſition, it is ſaid, that the miniſters gave ſuch attention, that a bill for the purpoſe, it is expected, will be brought into one of the Britiſh houſes of parliament in the courſe of the next week.

A letter from London, by Tueſday's mail, ſays, that a certain great houſe in that city had, a few days before, peremptorily refuſed to advance two hundred thouſand guineas to a great confidential man; as the conductors of that great depoſit of the kingdom's wealth, with a firmneſs that does them honor, declaring that, at a time of ſuch mercantile diſtreſs as the preſent, it would be dangerous to let ſlip from their hands, on any pretence whatever, the means of ſupporting the national faith and public credit. By a capacity to anſwer in an honorable manner all their engagements.

By letters received yeſterday from Cork we learn that the Vengeance, of 74 guns, who, with two frigates, were appointed as convoy to the outward bound ſhips at this port, was ordered immediately to Portſmouth to join admiral Gardiner's ſquadron. The frigates were to remain at Cork till further orders.

The terrible concuſſion of public credit that at this time agitates the ſiſter country, we are ſorry to find has reached this kingdom; two conſiderable failures in Dublin have already taken place, and others are expected to follow. Theſe calamities are not mended by the certain accounts received this week, that another of our Iriſh veſſels, namely, the Minerva, from Belfaſt to Jamaica, with a valuable cargo of linens, &c. is carried into the port of L'Orient.—The miniſter of England, ſecure in his parliamentary majorities, may laugh at public cenſure; but how he can reconcile to the feelings of his own heart the miſeries he has brought upon millions of his majeſty's ſubjects, by plunging the empire into a war, that could ſo eaſily have been avoided, is another queſtion.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

HAGUE, March 22.

Intelligence has been received here of a victory obtained by the Prince of Saxe Coburgh over the French at Neerlanden, near Tirlemont, which was preceded by a long and ſharp action.

On the 15th inſt. the advanced poſts of the Imperial army had been beat back from Tirlemont, which was re-taken by the enemy; on the 16th Dumourier attempted to paſs the left wing of the Imperial army; on the 17th there was a change of poſition, and a briſk cannonade; on the 18th at ſeven in the morning, M. Dumourier attacked the centre of the Imperial army but was repulſed, he was alſo repulſed, by the Imperial left wing, but about 3 in the afternoon M. Dumourier's right wing penetrated through the Imperial left wing whoſe cavalry was prevented from maneœuvring, the ground being interſected by ditches. The corps of reſerve, commaned by M. Clairfayt, then decided the victory. The French retired in good order, until ſix o'clock in the evening, when the Imperial light cavalry put them to the route.

The number killed and wounded is variouſly reported—It is ſaid that the French have loſt 33 pieces of cannon.

End. Gaz.

PARIS, March 12.

The paper lately called Briſſot's of Monday, opens with theſe words "One night has undone the work of four years liberty: the Rights of Man are no more!" It then goes on to ſay that Briſſot is no longer the editor, and takes the whole reſponſibility upon the publiſher.

The crimſon flag flies upon the Maiſon de la Commune, a black one upon the Church of Notre Dame, and the country is again in immediate danger.

In this ſcene of confuſion the Jacobins inſiſt upon a new miniſtry.—Vengeance is denounced againſt Rolland and all thoſe of the old republican ſchool.

Lyons is ſaid to be in a ſtate of rebellion.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Tueſday, March 19.

A letter was read from Dumourier, informing them that his army had re-taken Tirlemont, and had driven them conſiderably beyond it.

The principal meaſure propoſed in the beginning of this ſitting was a motion by Cambon, that all correſpondence ſhould be ſtopped with England, and with all the other powers with whom the Republic was at war.

Other members, propoſed, that all the Engliſh, and other foreigners, ſhould quit France, within eight days.

After a warm debate it was decreed, that the Diplomatic Committee ſhould prepare the out line of a law on this ſubject againſt the next day.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, March 7.

On Friday, the 1ſt inſtant, tidings were received here at ten o'clock in the morning, that the night before the combined Auſtrian and Imperial armies had paſſed the Roer, the former at Duren and Juliers, in two columns, and the latter at Ruremonde, which they had taken, beſides the French entrenchments. This unexpected news cauſed great buſtling among the French garriſon here. The greateſt part of them were ſent off to reinſtate the advanced poſts, but at night a great number of thoſe who had advanced towards Ruremonde, returned, informing the commandant, that it was not in their power to make any reſiſtance againſt the Pruſſians. They immediately ſet off for Liege, and were followed all night by the baggage.

On the 2d inſt. about two o'clock, the general march was beat; all the ſentinels and poſts, except one, were called in, and thoſe troops who remained received orders to march to Liege.—About 9 o'clock in the morning a detachment of Troylian fuſileers & Uhlans advanced through the bye-ways of this city, divided themſelves in the ſtreets, and ſhot every Frenchman they met with. The arrival of theſe few warriors has cauſed univerſal joy. They continued to advance towards the market place where the French had formed a ſquare, whenever they diſcharged their carbines they entered the houſes, loaded, fired and advanced again.

About twenty Hungarian grenadiers ſallied out againſt the French ſquare, but unfortunately fell by their fire. This, indeed, is the greateſt loſs which the Imperial troops ſuſtained in retaking the place.

Between ten and eleven o'clock intelligence was received, that the French detachments from Ruremonde were retreating towards this place with the utmoſt precipitation. They arrived at eleven o'clock, ſhut up the gates through which they were to paſs, and the few Auſtrians retreated before them in good order. A cannonade was likewiſe heard from the environs of Juliers, which came nearer and was more violent every moment.

About one o'clock in the afternoon the whole column of the Auſtrian army, commanded by the Prince of Wurtemberg, appeared before this city in battle array. The French made a moſt deſperate reſiſtance under the gates, and on the bulwarks, but the Auſtrians overpowered them and forced their paſſage into the place. They purſued the French from all ſides, and routed them. The latter ventured to make the moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, even in the city, by firing with cannon balls and bullets on the Imperialiſts; the French had more than 300 killed in the ſtreets, and the Auſtrians loſt not above 100 men. Many houſes were damaged by the cannon, and eight of the inhabitants killed.

The Auſtrians found four pieces of cannon and four hundred ſacks of flour, the French loſt almoſt the whole of their artillery in their flight.

KNOXVILLE, April 6.

On Wedneſday laſt, Daniel Smith, Eſquire, Secretary of this Territory, arrived in town from Cumberland.

The Chickaſaws on the 13th of Februa-ry, after holding a council of four days, unanimouſly determined for war againſt the Creeks; and on the 2d of April, three runners from that nation arrived at this place, on buſineſs with the Governor. The object of their miſſion is yet unknown.

On the 16th of March, fourteen head of horſes were ſtolen from ſettlements on Flat Creek, ſixteen miles from this place.

On Tueſday, the 19th ult.——Nolan was killed by Indians, on the waters of Little Harper, ten miles from Naſhville.

From the lower towns of the Cherokees we are informed, that two parties of the Creeks have lately paſſed from Cumberland with the ſcalps of three white people, two negroes, one negro priſoner, (belonging to Mr. Parker of Cumberland) and ſeveral valuable horſes.

Feb. 22. Two boys, ſons of Colonel Launders, were fired on, and ſcalped; one of whom fell an immediate ſacrifice to ſavage barbarity; the other ſurvived ſeveral days.

Feb. 24. Captain Samuel Hays was killed within three hundred ſteps of John Doneliſon's houſe.

NEW-YORK, May 4.

As the events of the preſent war naturally will occupy the public mind, we think it may not be unpleaſing to our readers, if we lay before them an account of the Kings, Princes, and States engaged againſt the Republic of France: they are namely:

The King of Great Britain,
The Empreſs of Ruſſia,
The Emperor of Germany, as King of Hungary and Bohemia.
The Archduke of Auſtria, Brabant, &c. &c.
The Electors of Metz, Treves, and Hanover individually.
The King of Spain,
The King of Sardinia,
The King of Pruſſia,
The States General of Holland, &c.
The Republic of Hamburgh,
The Republic of Lubec,
The Republic of Bremor,
The Prince Biſhop of Liege,
The Duke of Deux Ponts,
The Prince of Heſſe Caſſel,
The Duke of Brunſwick Lunenburgh.

A combination, which for extent of dominion, wealth and power, is without example in the annals of mankind.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated May 1.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the Swift Packet from Charleſton, and who arrived here on Sunday laſt, we are informed, that three privateers are fitted out at Charleſton; one of which is the Schooner Eagle, capt. Hooper, that ſailed ſome little time ſince from this port. She has a French commiſſion, and French capt. and manned by American ſailors; mounts four ſix pounders, beſides ſwivels, and is upon the coaſt. The ſecond is a veſſel that traded conſtantly between Philadelphia and Charleſton; the third was only fitting and of courſe had not ſailed——The Britiſh Conſul had applied to the Governor to know if the houſes of rendezvous were ſuffered with his approbation; that the Britiſh Charleſton Merchants had diſpatched a Pilot boat, to Jamaica to require an armed force as convoy, and had ordered the Britiſh veſſels not to proceed without a force to protect them.

Philadelphia, May 8.

Extract of the journal of the extraordinary commiſſion of Gaudaloupe—21 March, 1793, the 2d year of the French republic, decreed, proviſionally.

That the ports of Baſſe-terre and Pointe-Apitre will be freely opened to the veſſels of the United States of America.

That ſaid veſſels will have liberty to export, in return for their cargoes, all kind of colonial produce, paying however the local duties, and thoſe called *Domaine d'occident*.

[Signed] TROUS EL, Preſident.

Malleguin, Roydot, Sallenave, junior, Secretaries.

Approved by the Governor,

[Signed] V. COLLOT Governor.

Atteſted by the ſecretary.

[Signed] PLEURY.

Extract of the verbal proceſs of the deliberations of the repreſentative of the iſland of St. Lucy, the faithful, conſtituted in a colonial aſſembly.

In the morning ſitting, on the 17th of March, 1763, in the ſecond year of the French Republic.

The aſſembly conſidering that war is declared by the French Republic, againſt England and Holland, and that the magazines of the Republic are unprovided, and there is no help to be expected from Martinico.

The aſſembly does decree.

Article 1ſt.

That reckoning from this day all the ports of the iſland ſhall be opened to all neuter veſſels.

Article 2d.

That all the neuter veſſels, in arriving in the different ports of the iſland, ſhall be obliged to make the municipality of the place a declaration of importation and exportation of their cargoes and at the Cuſtom-Houſe of the place of their arrival.

Article 3d.

That the ſaid foreign veſſels, will be able to introduce into the colony proviſions of all kinds, living animals, woods, planks, ſhingles, oak ſawed into thin planks, and all other kinds of goods, and ſhall be ſubjected to the duty of two per cent. on the price.

Article 4.

That they will be able to export all kinds of commodities from the colony, by only paying a duty of two per cent.

Article 5.

That the ſaid permiſſion and admittance of neutre veſſels, ſhall have no limited time, and ſhall be maintained, until the colonial aſſembly have on it ordered otherwiſe. And that the Preſident, will withdraw towards the citizen governor in order to aſk him his own approbation.

Done, clauſed and reſolved in colonial aſſembly, ſitting at Felicity town formerly [Caſtriſt] the ſaid day, month and year, in the other part. Collated conformably to the regiſter, the Preſident of the colonial aſſembly.

[Signed] BOISON, preſident.

Gaudran, and Boiſon, Son, ſecretaries.

Collated. The repreſentative of the iſland of St. Lucy the faithful, conſtituted in colonial aſſembly.

[Signed] JOSE, preſident. Boiſſon.

The ſecretaries members of the colonial aſſembly, ſigned Le Vexier, Son, Dauval, Gaudran, ſecretaries.

We, Marſhals of the camps of the French republic, governor of the iſland of St. Lucy the faithful, by virtue of the powers truſted in us by the nation, do approve the above reſolution, and by virtue of the ſame powers, do adviſe and order to all adminiſtrative bodies, tribunal, and municipalities to be cauſed to be read, publiſhed and poſted up the ſaid decree. Done at Felicity town, the 17th of March, 1793, in the 2d year of the French republic—ſigned the camp marſhal, Governor, N. K. Ricard.

For copy collated, ſigned the preſident of the Colonial aſſembly, [Signed] JOSE.

GAUDRAN ſecretary.

A letter from a gentleman in Edinburgh, dated March 1, to his friend in New-York.

"Affairs have taken a ſerious turn ſince you ſailed—every day cuts off ſome part of the ſmall liberties we have left us, or ſome of our patriots. The trial of Robertſon and Berry, is not to be decided till Monday the 11t. Capt. Johnſon and Mr. Drummond are both confined for three months, and are to find bail to keep the peace for a term of years, the Capt. in a 1000l. and Mr. Drummond in 500l. Mr. Muir is out lawed. Mr. William Dunn, miniſter of the Kenkintulock, and Mr. Forſyth, advocate, are ſerved with indictments to ſtand trial. Collnet M'Load once ſaid that his heart trembled when he wrote, but now we may ſay that our hearts tremble when we think. I am much afraid that there will be a civil war here this ſummer. I wiſh that not only myſelf but the whole family, were in America. By the two ſhips that you left in Lieth for America you may expect a great number of paſſengers.

Extract of a letter from Boſton dated April 19, 1793.

"We have arrivals from England bringing papers up to the 27th of March, by which we find that Dumourier had a ſevere engagement with the Auſtrians on the 16, 17, & 18th of March, the two firſt days he got rather the advantage; but the third, Clairfait being reinforced by the Prince of Cobourg with 12,000 cavalry, gained a moſt decilive victory—the French were entirely routed and fled at all points: the accounts ſtate the number killed to be very great on both ſides, in the courſe of the three days, upwards of 20,000 fell.—Great diſturbances in Paris—the Mob want another king—Manuel of the convention was aſſaſſinated by the mob, he received ſixty wounds.—Marat was very near it—General Valence was killed in the engagement with the Auſtrians I have not time to detail more—muſt beg leave to refer you to the papers, &c."

A letter from Guadaloupe, dated 13th of April, mentions, that there had been an engagement that morning between an Engliſh and French frigate, the Blanch and Felicity; but this letter does not mention the fate of the action, as it was not decided when the letter was diſpatched.

The German Republican Society, lately eſtbliſhed in this city, at a full meeting, reſolved unanimouſly to appoint a committee who are to report the draft of an addreſs to Citizen Genet to be preſented him by the Society in a body upon his arrival in this City.

A number of Frenchmen and deſcendants of Frenchmen have made arrangements to to entertain him with an elegant dinner ſoon after his arrival.

Laſt week commiſſioners for holding a treaty with the hoſtile Indians, left this city on their route to the Indian country. The time fixed for holding the treaty is on the 1ſt of June next.

Mr. Pinkney, the ambaſſador from the United States at the court of London, has, we learn, officially informed the government of Great Britain, that in the war now commenced, the United States are deſirous to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality. This information, we further learn, gave much ſatisfaction to the Engliſh nation; and Lord Dorcheſter was appointed ambaſſador from Great Britain to the United States

A late letter from Quebec to a gentleman in Boſton, mentions the arrival there of intelligence that the above nobleman was to go out to the United States on an important embaſſy.

The ſhip Birmingham Packet, Captain Leeſon Simmonds, arrived yeſterday from Briſtol, which ſhe left the 25th March. In this veſſel came paſſengers Phineas Bond, Eſquire, Britiſh Conſul-general for the middle and ſouthern States of America,—Mr. Todd, Mrs. and Miſs Cotrell, Mr. and Mrs. Groomſbridge, Mr. Keyte, cabbin, and 15 fteerage paſſengers.

Monday laſt arrived here the brig Lady Wattſtorff, Capt. Beaks, from Liſbon. She left Liſbon the 29th March, at which time there was not any account of a counter revolution having taken place in Paris, as mentioned in the Star, a London print, of the 28th of March.

The ſhip Cleopatra, Capt. Smith, of and for Philadelphia, and the ſhip Proſperity, Tillinghaſt, of Maryland, were to ſail in two or three days after Captain Beaks.

SHIP NEWS.

On Saturday morning arrived the ſchooner Eagle, Captain Jones, in eight days from Charleſton.

On the 27th April ſpoke the brig Swallow, from Philadelphia, fourteen days out. On the 2d inſt. paſſed the wreck of the ſhip Olive Branch of Glouceſter, laden with corn, Samuel Saunders maſter—her foremaſt and bowſprit only were ſtanding, and by all appearance half full of water—ſoon after came up with the ſloop Hawk, of New-Haven, having on board the mate and ſome of the people of the Olive Branch.

The mate informed that they left N. Carolina on the 27th of April, and on Sunday the 28th, they ſprung a leak which obliged them to cut away their main and mizen maſts; further adds, that the Captain and four of the ſhip's crew went on board a ſchooner bound to Rhode Iſland.

Capt. Loxley, of the ſhip Pigou, ſailed from London the 26th March: on his paſſage 9th April, in lat. 42, 30. long. 35. ſpoke the brig Apollo, bound to Barbadoes, out 27 days. April 14, in lat. 45, 41, long. 41, 30. ſpoke the brig Alexander, from Boſton, bound to Liverpool, out 16 days. April 16, lat. 45, 12, ſpoke the ſhip Iriſh volunteer, from Charleſton to Learne, out 18 days.

The ſhip Hope, Triſdall, who arrived here laſt Sunday from Cape-Francois, in 17 days, was boarded off the Capes of Virgigia, ten leagues to the eaſtward, by the armed ſchooner Eagle, a French cruizer, having 50 men and ſix guns, ſix pounders. Captain Triſdall ſaw another ſchooner with French colours, cruizing of the Cheſapeake.

We are ſorry to announce to our readers, that in the heavy N. E. gale on Friday, the 20th ult, the ſhip Induſtry, capt. Caſſin, of this port, from Havre de Grace, put into Delaware Bay, and got up as high as the Brown, were ſhe remained until Saturday morning, having three anchors out—when the gale increaſed, forced her from her moorings, and ſhe went on ſhore at Lewis-town bar; eight French paſſengers who came in the Induſtry, became impatient, and defired to be put on ſhore. The ſhip's yawl was loſt previous to this, whereupon the long-boat was hoiſted out, but before it had been let down, the paſſengers got into her, the tackle fall gave way, and the boat went down ſtern foremaſt; by which melancholy accident the eight perſons became an eaſy prey to that boiſterous element. The cook and one of the hands were waſhed overboard before ſhe went on ſhore. Eight of the bodies were found and decently interred in Lewis-town church-yard, before our informant came away.

A great part of the cargo will be ſaved, and it is thought the ſhip will be got off without much damage.

The ſhip Active left Havre-de-Grace on the 15th of March, and on the 17th was brought to by an Engliſh frigate, who fired two guns at her; and, after examining her papers very ſtrictly, the frigate left her. On the 19th Captain Blair ſpoke another Britiſh frigate; and on the 4th of April he ſpoke a Portugueſe ſhip, ſtearing to the eaſtward.

Captain Truxton is arrived at Hamburg, from London and the Eaſt-Indies.

Whilſt Captain Burrows, of the American ſloop Lark, was in the Weſt-Indies, he was boarded by two Britiſh men of war, who examined his papers, and retired.

"On the morning of Monday, the 29th ultimo, a ſhallop, from Morris river, laying on her ſide, with her maſt and ſails in the water, driſted paſt the ſhip Indian Chief, commanded by Captain Thomas Keown, laying at anchor abreaſt of Bombayhook; Mr. Garret Hulſekamp, who was pilot of ſaid ſhip, at requeſt of Captain Keown, ordered his pilot-boat to convey him, the ſaid Keown, along ſide the wreck, to ſee if any thing could be done to ſave it. The pilot-boat was made faſt to it, and attempted to tow it into a place of ſafety, which prevented it from drifting further down the bay. At this period the men who belonged to the ſhallop came along ſide, in a ſmall boat, and informed Captain Keown that they were in the ſhallop when ſhe overſet, at about 5, P. M. on Sunday; that they ſaved themſelves in their ſkiff; but that three women, a mother and her two daughters, who were in the cabin, could not get out, and of courſe were drowned. Capt. Keown finding it impoſſible to tow the ſhallop, which ſtill lay with her maſt and ſails in the water, brought her to anchor with a new towline which he had taken with him from his ſhip. This circumſtance, under providence, was the means of ſaving the life of one of the young women, who, though ſhe had remained immerſed up to the neck in water for about eighteen hours, was yet taken out alive. It appears that the ſhallop-men cut away that part of the cabin bulk-head which was but juſt out of water, at the particular deſire of Captain Keown, in order to ſearch for the bodies of the unfortunate women in queſtion, when, to their infinite aſtoniſhment, they found that one of the young women had been able to keep her head juſt above water, in the only corner of the cabin which was above the ſurface. It may naturally be ſuppoſed, ſhe was nearly exhauſted and ſenſeleſs; but being taken immediately aſhore to a houſe, ſhe ſoon recovered ſo far as to talk rationally. Mr. Garret Hulſekamp ſent his boat the two following days to attend the ſhallop's men. By this opportune and friendly aſſiſtance, her tackle, and apparel were ſaved, ſhe was righted, and towed into a place of ſafety.

Much praiſe is due to Captain Keown, for his humane and vigorous exertions on this occaſion; and the alacrity with which Mr. Hulſekamp furniſhed the aſſiſtance of his boat and her crew, entitle him to the thanks, not only of thoſe immediately concerned, but of all, who, conſidering themſelves men, feel intereſted in whatever relates to humanity.

☞ The bodies of the other two women were carried on ſhore three days after, and decently interred.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, No. 23 in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has juſt received by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will diſpoſe of wholeſale or retail for caſh or the uſual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell metal kettles; braſs and iron table chafing-diſhes; ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, faſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26. 1793.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given in July next,

A MERCHANT MILL, alſo a COUNTRY and a SAW MILL, either ſeparately or together, with all the conveniences thereunto belonging, conſiſting of a good framed dwelling houſe, ſtore-houſe, granary, cooper's ſhop, ſtables, &c. all in perfect good order, and almoſt new, ſituated in a fine wheat country, on a conſtant and plentiful ſtream of water, at the head of a navigable creek, called Miſſipilion, from whence the ſhallops tranſport flour to Philadelphia, without any trouble to the miller, and adjoining a flouriſhing village, that always affords a very ready ſale for the offal of the Merchant Mill, and an abundance of cuſtom to the Country and Saw Mills. Thoſe advantages render theſe mills inferior to none in this country, and the ſituation for a ſtore is equal to any in the ſtate. The Merchant Mill is three ſtories high, with two pair of burr ſtones, double geared, a rolling ſcreen and fan, that cleans wheat into both hoppers, two boulting cheſts, and a machine for hoiſting that goes by water. This mill manufactures principally ſuperfine flour, that is much eſteemed as ſuch in Philadelphia. For terms apply to ROBERT LEWIS, & Co. merchants, in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcribers, near the premiſes.

ELIZABETH THORNE,
PETER CAVERLY.

Milford, Kent county, Delaware,
May 1ſt, 1793.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday, the 17th of March, 1793, a Dutch Servant Man, named FRANCIS DUNNE, by trade a tallow-chandler and ſoap-boiler, about twenty-five or twenty-ſix years of age, five feet three, or four inches high, of a fair complexion, a ſmall beard, ſtraight darkiſh hair, and his eyes, it is believed, are darkiſh; he appears ſomewhat ſmaller in his every day dreſs than he does in his Sunday cloaths; he can ſpeak broken Engliſh, and ſays he can talk Low Dutch, that he is a good ſcholar in German, and can write ſome Engliſh; and pretends to be ſome ſort of a preacher; he arrived at Philadelphia on the 9th of September, 1792, in the ſhip Columbia, from Amſterdam, William Maley, maſter. The ſaid ſervant had on, and took with him, when he went away, a large caſtor cocked hat, about half worn, a dark blue broad cloth ſurtout coat, baſket buttons of the ſame colour, one olive coloured cloſe bodied coat and waiſtcoat, buttons covered with the ſame cloth, black ſattin waiſtcoat, black velvet breeches, with black buttons and ſilk kneebands, one black ſatinet ditto, black worſted ſtockings, a pair of woollen ditto, a new pair neat's leather ſhoes, a ſquare pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles, a ſquare pair of ſilver knee buckles, a ſmall ſtock buckle of ditto, a pair of black ſhoe and knee buckles, one pair of ſteel ditto, one white ſhirt without ſleeves, and two half ditto, one home-ſpun ſhirt, ſundry cravats, two cotton croſs barred handkerchiefs. It is likely he may change his name and cloaths, as he had a number with him which are not known. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM SUTTON, living in the Northern-Liberty townſhip, near the Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia county, or by THOMAS SUTTON, in Philadelphia, the corner of Front and Catharine-ſtreets, No. 366.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off upon their peril. It is expected that he went off in company with three other German ſervant men, viz. Andrew Bartal, Philip Bartal, and Jacob Millar.

Northern-Liberty townſhip, Philadelphia county, April 10. 1793. ‡

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Marple, county of Delaware, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 210 acres of land; the ſituation is pleaſant and healthy. There are on ſaid Plantation a good ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, thirty-ſix feet front, and thirty deep, with four rooms on the lower floor, and five on the upper, a good ſtone barn, forty-five feet front, and thirty deep, cellared under for ſtables, cow houſes, &c. And on one end of the Plantation a good houſe, ſtabling, orchard, &c. for a Tennant. There are two other orchards now in their prime, chiefly of the beſt grafted fruits, with a variety of other fruit trees, about 25 acres of good meadow, about 75 acres of wood-land, a good patt of the arable land has been limed, and produces good crops. The Plantation is in good repair. For further particulars, Enquire of STEPHEN COLLINS, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or of Dr. JONATHAN MORRIS, on the premiſes. †

Notice is hereby given,

To the Debtors and Creditors of George Walker, pedlar, deceaſed, late of Tredyffrin townſhip, in Cheſter county,

THAT thoſe indebted will pleaſe to apply to Abraham Gardner, ſchoolmaſter, in Charleſtown, or Alexander Burneſs, in Tredyffrin, both of Cheſter county, and pay off their reſpective debts, before the laſt day of May inſtant, otherwiſe their accounts will then be put in the hands of a magiſtrate. Thoſe who have any demands, will pleaſe to bring in their accounts, duly authenticated, and they ſhall be diſcharged in due time, as far as may be according to law, by

ANDREW GARDEN,)
ALEXANDER BURNESS,) Adminiſtrat.

N. B. As ſaid George Walker died inteſtate, if he has any relations in this country, they are deſired to make themſelves known to the above adminiſtrators. ‡

April 29, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 27th of February laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, an apprentice lad, named Thomas M'Guire, about five feet nine inches high, has ſtrait fair hair, about 19 years of age, by trade a hatter; had on when he went away, a ſhort ſailor jacket, and lincey trowſers mixed red and blue, a pair of coarſe ſhoes tied with thongs, and a new white caſtor hat, not quite finiſhed; he is not yet capable of working as a journeyman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice in any goal, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

* JOHN FULTON.

WHEREAS, in the night of the 26th of April, my wife ELIZABETH did, without any juſt cauſe, elope from my bed and board: Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her any thing upon my account, as I will not pay any debts that ſhe contracts after this date. JOHN STOUT.

May 2, 1793.

LAW BOOKS.

GEORGE DAVIS, in the Prothonotary's office of the Supreme Court, Philadelphia, reſpectfully informs the gentlemen of the bar and their ſtudents, in this and other ſtates, that by the Camilla, juſt arrived from Dublin, he has received the following Books, which he begs to preſent to their attention, at the ſame modederate prices as have diſtinguiſhed his former ſales.

If gentlemen, reſiding at a diſtance, ſhould be pleaſed to favour him with their commands in writing, immediate reſpect ſhall be paid to them, and, with their permiſſion, if he has not the books by him, will direct them from Ireland, ſo that they may be had in a few months after their orders are ſent.

G. D. expects, in a very ſhort time, new Editions of Bacon's Abridgement, Comyns' Digeſt, &c. &c.

No. 313, High-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
April 16, 1793.

FOLIO.

Hargrave and Butler's Coke upon Littleton.

OCTAVO.

Plowden's Commentaries, 2 vols.
Coke's Reports, 7 vols.
Croke's ditto, 2 vols.
Ditto ditto, vol. 2d.
Salkeld's ditto, 3 vols.
Kelyng's ditto,
Lord Raymonds, ditto, 3 vols.
Comyn's ditto,
Strange's ditto, 2 vols.
Bunbury's ditto,
Parker's ditto,
Wilſon's ditto, 3 vols.
Burrowes' ditto, including his Settlement Caſes and Caldecott's Continuation, 7 vols.
W. Blackſtone's ditto, 2 vols.
Cowper's ditto,
Douglaſs' ditto,
Vernon and Scriven's ditto,
Henry Blackſtone's ditto,
Term ditto, 3 vols.
Ditto ditto, vol. 3d.
Peere Williams' ditto, 3 vols.
Atkyns' ditto, 3 vols,
Veſey's ditto, 2 vols.
Ambler's ditto, 2 vols.
Brown's ditto, Temp. Thurlow, 2 vols.
Ditto, Caſes in Parliament, 8 vols.
Caſes Tempore Talbot,
Equity Caſes abridged, 3 vols.
Finch's Caſes in Chancery,
Caſes in Law, Equity and Conveyancing,
Barnes' Notes,
Repertorium Juridicum, 2 vols.
Lilly's Entries, 2 vols.
Mallories ditto, 2 vols.
Burn's Juſtice, 2 vols.
Stubb's Crown Circuit,
Boote's Hiſtory of a Suit at Law,
Harriſon's Chancery Practice, 2 vols.
Hinde's ditto,
Gilbert's Hiſtory and Practice C. B.
Richardſon's Practice B. R. and C. B. 2 vols.
Ditto ditto C. B.
Sheridan's ditto B. R.
Crompton's ditto B. R. and C. B. 2 vols.
Tidd's ditto B. R.
Schiefer's Practice of the Law, containing the Elements of Special Pleading, &c.
The Clerk's Aſſiſtant in the Practice of the Eccleſiaſtical Court,
Morgan's Eſſays, 3 vols.
Milford's Pleadings in Chancery,
Syſtem of Pleading,
Buller's Niſi Prius,
Eſpinaſſe's ditto,
Interrogatories for the examination of Witneſſes in Courts of Equity,
Gilbert on Replevins,
Ditto on Rents,
Ditto on Deviſes,
Saunders on Uſes and Truſts,
Fearn on remainders,
Wright on Tenures,
Wilſon on Fines and Recoveries,
Pigott on common Recoveries,
Runnington on Ejectments,
Powell on Powers,
Ditto on Contracts,
Ditto on Mortgages,
Ditto on Deviſes,
Wood's Conveyancer. 4 vols.
William's Ditto, 2 vols.
Shepard's Touchſtone,
Lovelaſs on Bills of Exchange,
Kyd on Awards,
Weſkett on Inſurance,
Parke on Ditto,
Reeve's Hiſtory of the Law of Shipping and Navigation.
Highmore on Bail,
Cooke's Bankrupt Laws,
Addenda to Cooke's Bankrupt Laws,
A ſuccinct digeſt of the Laws relating to Bankrupts,
Sayer's Law of Damages,
Ditto of Coſts,
Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 2 vols.
Hawkins' ditto, 2 vols.
Foſter's Crown Law,
Leach's ditto,
Boſcawen on Penal Statutes,
Barrington on the Statutes,
Francis' Maxims of Equity,
Law Grammar,
Burn's Law Dictionary,
Hargrave's Law Tracts,
Doctor and Student,
Blackſtone's Commentaries abridged,
Eunomus; or dialogues concerning the Law and Conſtitution of England,
De Lolme on the Conſtitution of ditto,
Sullivan's Lectures on ditto,
Woodeſon's Venerian Lectures, 2 vols.
Ditto's Elements of Juriſprudence,
Reeve's Hiſtory of the Engliſh Law, 4 vols.
Hale's Hiſtory of the common Law,
Smith's Wealth of Nations,
Vattel's Law of Nations.

Harriſburgh Mail-Stage

STARTS every Wedneſday, from Mr. Henry Eply's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and arrives at Harriſburgh on the Saturday morning following——ſtarts from Mr. Crabb's. innkeeper, Harriſburgh, on Monday, and arrives on Wedneſday at Philadelphia.

☞ The READIND STAGE ſtarts from Reading, at Mr. John Witman's, innkeeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tueſday morning; then ſtarts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid,

by the public's humble ſervant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

FOR SALE,

AT the first wharf in Water-ſtreet, near Pools' Bridge, a large aſſortment of well ſorted Indian river SHINGLES, by the boat load or retail, dreſs'd or undreſs'd; LUMBER, of different kinds, ſuch as Boards, Laths, Planks, Scantling, &c. Chiefly manufactured in William Hill Well's own Swamp, at Indian river---Said Shingles will alſo be ſold by Chriſtian Lehman, at the corner of Market and Twelfth-ſtreets, and at Germantown, by Peter Keyler, near the Market houſe, for the ſame price as on the wharf, which will be at the loweſt rate, for caſh.

BENJAMIN LEHMAN.
WILLIAM HILL WELLS.

April 29. 8w

WANTED,

TWO or three active young Lads, from 12 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the White and Black-ſmiths buſineſs. Enquire of the printers of the Pennſylvania Gazette.

N. B. None but ſuch as can be well recommended need apply.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale an excellent young MARE, four years old, fit for ſaddle or carriage; alſo a HORSE COLT, riſing two years old, a dark bay, whoſe ſire is the noted horſe Cub, kept by David Brinton, in Wilmington. Good marſh paſture, on the loweſt terms, by HENRY PASCHALL.

Kingſeſſing, April 24, 1793. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the commons in Southwark, from the ſubſcriber, living in the diſtrict of Southwark, on the 18th inſtant, a ſorrel HORSE, about three years old, 14 hands high, with a white ſtar and narrow ſtrip in his forehead, ſilver coloured mane and tail, has lately been docked, neat made, a natural trotter, and is ſhod all round, Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for the horſe, with reaſonable charges, paid by

* JOHN HUNTER.

STOP THIEF.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, laſt night, in Earl townſhip, Lancaſter county, near Coneſtogoe creek, a bay GELDING, ſhod all round, about eight years old, fourteen hands high, his tail docked ſhort, a middling large ſtar in his forehead, ſomething long, and ſmall below, paces and trots, ſomewhat hollow backed, ſome white ſpots on his back, carries middling high, and has good courage when rode. Whoever will take up the ſaid horſe, and give me notice where I may get him again, ſhall receive Ten Dollars reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges; and for ſecuring the thief ſafe in any goal, ſo that he can be brought to juſtice, Two Dollars, to be paid by

April 26, 1793. * JOHN SHIRK.

Wrought Iron Cheſts

Made and ſold by

JOHN WUCHERER,

Near the Bank of North-America, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia;

Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any ſize, of the beſt quality.

He alſo performs moſt other kinds of

Black and White Smiths Work,

On the ſhorteſt notice, and on reaſonable terms.

April 23. tbctf.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Iſaac Knight, ſenior, deceaſed, late of Abington townſhip, Montgomery county,

A PLANTATION, containing 202 acres of land, ſituate 11½ miles from Philadelphia, near the Old York road, and about one mile from Jenkin-town. There are on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling houſe, a large ſtone barn, with a ſtone milk houſe, on a never-failing ſpring, a large bearing orchard, and other fruit trees, upwards of 30 acres of meadow, part well watered; the arable land is natural to wheat and every other kind of grain; there is water in every field, and a ſufficiency of woodland. For terms apply to Iſaac Knight, of Philadelphia, in Race-ſtreet, No. 116, or to Jonathan Tyſon, living in Jenkin-town, near the premiſes. April 23, 1791. *

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Iſaac James, late of the county of Montgomery, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their reſpective accounts, properly authenticated, to JOHN DRAKE, in Montgomery townſhip, or BENJAMIN JOHNSON, in Worceſter townſhip, both in the county aforeſaid, by the firſt day of July next, in order for payment, otherwiſe they will be excluded; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are notified to make payment, before the aforeſaid time, or they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs.

JOHN DRAKE, BENJAMIN JOHNSON, } Executors.

April 22 1793. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Penroſe, late of Richland townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to pay off the ſame to the ſubſcriber, within three months from this date; and all perſons having juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, within ſaid time, that they may be adjuſted, by

WILLIAM PENROSE, Adminiſtrator.

Richland, 4th Mo. 16, 1793. †

West-Cheſter, Cheſter county, April 20, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 11th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, containing 30 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill; bounded by lands of Jacob Winance, Michael Graham, and others. There are erected on the premiſes, a good ſtone griſt and merchant mill, with two water wheels, and two pair of ſtones, on a never failing ſtream, and in a good wheat country. Seized and taken in execution as the eſtate of John Beard and Rachael his wife, and to be ſold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, ſheriff.

Eight Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 20th of this inſtant, by a Negro Man, who calls himſelf JOSEPH, the following articles, viz. one great coat of Bath coating, one tight bodied coat of broad cloth, one under-veſt of linſey, double breaſted, one pair of corduroy breeches, two ſhirts, two pair of ſtriped linen trowſers, two pair of new ſhoes, one pair of blue ribbed woolen ſtockings, one pair of ſilver buckles carved. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negro (who is remarkably handſome for a Negro, being ſtraight noſed, thin lipped, and very black, about five feet nine inches high) and ſecures him in any gaol, giving information thereof, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

RYNEAR LUKENS.

April 22, 1793. *

Ephraim Clark, No. 55,

The corner of Front and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has received by the Adriana, from Liverpool,

Gold, gilt & Silver Watches,

Of every deſcription;

AS alſo an extenſive aſſortment of Clock, Watch-makers and Silver-ſmiths tools and materials, conſiſting of large and ſmall vizes, large and ſmall plyers, cutting nippers and cutting plyers, ſliding tongs, ſcrew and draw plates, large and ſmall hammers, tweeſers, callipers, gravers, ſhears, compaſſes, ſaws, japanned clock faces, caſt braſs and bells, ſlit pinions and forg'd work, pummice and rotten ſtone, emery and borax, watch and time-piece glaſſes, ſprings, clock and watch hands, with other articles, too tedious to mention. ‖

N. B. Watches bought, ſold and repaired.

Philadelphia, April 17, 1793.

To thoſe concerned in MILLS in the United States.

OLIVER EVANS, late of the ſtate of Delaware, informs the public, that he has removed to Philadelphia, No. 437, North Second-ſtreet, where he will thankfully receive any applications for the uſe of his Patent Improvements on Mills, and the art of manufacturing flour. He will furniſh thoſe who are not ſufficiently acquainted with the principles of his improvements, with drawings and deſcriptions, that will enable them to erect all the different machines neceſſary to perform the operations of cleanſing, grinding, boulting, and of boulting over the midlings or coarſe meal, and grinding it over with the grain, ſo as to finiſh it altogether, thereby making the greateſt quantity of ſuperfine flour that the grain will produce at one operation.---He has been at much expence in collecting the different and moſt approved conſtructions of mills and plans for boulting, and the quality, ſize, and manner of dreſſing the mill-ſtones, ſuitable to the power of the mill, and quality of the grain: and will aſſiſt in planning mills from the foundation, and make drawings thereof, if required. He has for ſale, boulting cloths and mill-ſtones of the firſt quality, at the loweſt prices, which he will warrant. If the ſtones prove not good, they will be received again and the coſt of carriage paid. Thoſe who apply for either ſtones or cloths, will pleaſe to mention the power of the mill, ſize of the boulting-reels, quality of the grain, and on what buſineſs it is to run. Orders by poſt, or otherwiſe, will be punctually attended to as if the parties were preſent. ‖

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 13th inſt. from the ſubſcriber near Shippenſburg, Cumberland county Pennſylvania, two Negro Men, one of them named Dick Richards, upwards of 20 years of age, is tall and well made, very talkative: Had on when he went away, an old felt hat, an old brown great coat, jacket unknown, blue overalls, old ſhoes, but may ſupply himſelf with other clothes, and perhaps change his name. He is an indented ſervant for the term of four years and a half. The other named Ben, is a ſlave for life, and is near twenty years of age, has a ſlouching walk, with his knees turned inwards: had on when he went away, an old fine hat, a coat and overalls of ſpotted coating, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negroes, ſo as their maſter may get them again, ſhall have the above reward of eight dollars, or four dollars for either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ROBERT CULBERTSON.

April 16. ‡

WHEREAS Hannah, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board, without any juſt provocation, he hereby forewarns all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he is determined to pay no debts of her contracting after date hereof. ¶

April 9, 1793. ANANIAS NELSON.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

OBSERVING a notification in your Gazette of the 3d inſtant, purporting that a certain obligation was obtained by me from one Caleb Lippincott in a clandeſtine and fraudulent manner, I have thought it proper to convey to the world a denial of the exiſtence of thoſe charges, through the ſame medium, by which the imputation of them was communicated to the public ear. Although it is a very ſerious allegation againſt the character of a man, to ſay that he has obtained a bond by fraudulent practices, it is nevertheleſs a charge very eaſy to be made, and impoſſible in the firſt inſtance to be diſproved by the accuſed party, however innocent, who cannot prove the negative part of a propoſition, and ſhew that a particular thing did *not* occur; yet I hope that weak ſuggeſtions will not bear weight, unleſs the perſon alledging their exiſtence adverts to ſome authority more competent to ſupport them than mere aſſertion. Indeed, I cannot allow myſelf to ſuppoſe that I ſhall ſuffer in my reputation, in the opinion of any diſintereſted and reflecting mind, by a naked allegation, totally devoid of any kind of proof, except the ſhameleſs publication of a man, who may think himſelf intereſted in depriving a creditor of his good name. It may perhaps be a very ingenious (it is certainly in the preſent caſe intended as a very convenient) device, in a debtor, whoſe utmoſt ſtipulated time of payment has expired, to endeavour to impeach the credit of that ſecurity, which is the evidence of the demand againſt him. But although drowning men will catch at ſtraws, they cannot be borne up by them. This attempt ſhall not preclude the inveſtigation of the merits of the controverſy, if any ſuch there be, between myſelf and Caleb Lippincott. He has thought it expedient to publiſh, that I obtained a bond from him clandeſtinely and fraudulently, which he affects to ſay will be verified by a receipt. On my part I would obſerve, that although there does not exiſt any receipt to which I ever was a party, which can ſubſtantiate a charge of that nature againſt me, yet as I cannot *ſhew* (though *I do ſay*) negatively, that there is not ſuch a receipt, I think myſelf juſtified in appealing to the world, and in aſking whether I ought to be ſubjected to the loſs of public opinion, which as a citizen I reſpect, until this news-paper aſſailant will come forward and ſhew ſatisfactorily the exiſtence of a receipt, or other genuine and authentic document, which will induce the idea of fraud on my part. I call upon him publicly and ſolemnly, to produce any ſuch evidences, if he can; but I know that he will not, becauſe he cannot. If the loſs of private character ſhould enſue from unſupported accuſation, the ſtate of ſociety would be deplorably unfavourable to the peace and happineſs of mankind, as reputation would entirely depend on the conſciences of the boldeſt villains, whoſe principles might not reſtrain them from ſaying and publiſhing any thing and every thing, however repugnant to truth, which might accord with the intereſted malevolence of the preſent moment, and thereby filch from a man that honeſt fame, which ought to be dear to all. In the preſent inſtance, Caleb Lippincott has involved me in a ſituation, from which, though I did not ſeek it, I am not diſpoſed to ſhrink; that is, a reference to the opinions of my fellow citizens, as particularly alluding to the pecuniary tranſactions between him and me. There is another tribunal, to which, in juſtice to myſelf, I think I ſhall be compelled to reſort, which I believe will be more diſagreeable to him, than any conſequences which may ariſe from a mere appeal to public opinion, however diſgraceful to his reputation: I mean the tribunal of the laws of my country, by which at laſt our contracts muſt be determined. It is from this ſource I expect to obtain my money, which at preſent he unjuſtly withholds from me; and hence I infer that it would not be very pleaſing (as he ſuſpects it would be very profitable) to him, to meet me on that ground. In the mean time I would recommend it to him, to reſerve till then his ſuggeſtions of fraud, when if they are judicially exhibited, ſubſtantially verified, they may be of ſome advantage to him, or he be ſubjected to that merited contempt and diſapprobation, which muſt be ever extended to the abandoned author of falſe and unſupported ſlander, by every intelligent, liberal, and impartial mind.

‡ RICHARD BRIEK.

Salem county, New-Jerſey, April 14, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Brandywine, Cheſter county, in the night of the 9th inſtant, a dark bay Horſe, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 7 years old, a natural trotter, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, has had his off ſide fore leg broke below the knee, and is thicker than the other, one hind foot white, and been docked; he was ſhod all round, the fore feet ſhoes ſteel toed. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and ſecures the thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horſe, with reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM LONG.

April 10. 1793.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing by the ſubſcriber, on the 6th inſtant, a large Black Cow, with white face and legs, ſome white under her belly, and the end of her tail white, a ſmall ſlit in each ear, her horns ſawed off, appeared as if ſhe gave milk when ſhe came, about 10 or 11 years old; ſhe was ſold ſeverel times in the market laſt ſpring, but is now come back to her former owner. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to me, on proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

JOSEPH DEARMAN.

Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, April 29, 1793. *

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 59, North Front-ſtreet,

Webſter, Adgate & White

Have conſtantly for ſale, a large aſſortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS, and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a ſuperior quality.

Alſo, NAILS for lathing, ſhingling and caſks, much approved of, both for their cheapneſs and goodneſs of quality.

Iron Wire of all ſizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Waſhing Mills, on the moſt approved conſtruction.

Alſo, a quantity of well aſſorted Stone-ware. tf.

To be ſold at private ſale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennſylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with ſeveral ſtreams of water, and remarkably fine ſprings, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the beſt of timber. There is on this farm a commodious houſe, ſuitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, ſeveral meſſuages, barns, coach-houſe, ſtables, ſpring-houſe and griſt-mill, within three miles of navigation for ſhallops and flats, ſix miles from the borough of Briſtol, and four from Newtown; bounded weſterly by Neſhaminy creek. This eſtate was formerly the ſeat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of James Dilworth, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, weſt of Fourth-ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid; who deſire thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment and prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who may have any demands, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and ISAIAH WORRELL, } Execut.

1ſt month 28, 1793. § tf.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, with brick Meſſuage thereon, ſituate at the north-eaſt corner of Vine and Second-ſtreets, in the townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia. It is a good ſtand for public buſineſs, and is capable of great improvement. For terms of ſale, which will be made eaſy, and further particulars, apply to PETER THOMPSON, and SON, Conveyancers, No. 34, Saſſafras-ſtreet. ¶

March 29 1793. tf.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Tredyffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Blue-ball tavern, on the Lancaſter road, on the 3d inſtant, a dark brown MARE, ſeven years old, about 14 hands high, newly ſhod before, is a natural pacer, has no white, except a ſmall ſaddle mark. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, or three dollars for either. * GRACE GOOD.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the 27th inſtant, a bright bay GELDING, 15½ hands high, 10 years old; has a large ſtar, black mane and tail, ſhod all round, trots, canters, and has been uſed in harneſs. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid on the delivery of the horſe to the ſubſcriber, and TWENTY DOLLARS for the thief, on conviction. JAMES MORRIS.

Montgomery county, March 28, 1793.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS Henry Road, of Springfield townſhip, in Bucks county, did obtain a note from the ſubſcriber, in March laſt, for the ſum of eleven pounds five ſhillings, the conſideration for which has failed; I therefore hereby forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid note, as I do not intend to pay the ſame, unleſs thereto compelled by the judgment of law. JOHN M'CALMONT.

Springfield townſhip, Bucks county, April 6th, 1793. *

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of Anthony Hallman, late of Springfield townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, Black-ſmith, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcriber, before the tenth day of May next, and thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, to

WILLIAM HALLMAN, Adminiſt.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW CAMPBELL, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make payment within two months from the date hereof. Thoſe who neglect making payment within the aforſaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts duly proven for payment, to §

BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, Ex.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3287.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1793.

An ACT *for the regulation of the Militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

(*Continued from* No. 3284.)

Sect. XI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the elections of such officers as are by this act declared to be elective, shall be made as follows: The several Brigade-Inspectors shall, on or before the first Tuesday of June next, give notice, by advertisements, at eight or more of the most public places of each regiment bounds or district, appointing a certain day for each district, not less than ten days after the said notice, and requiring all the citizens enrolled in the said regiment, and residing within the bounds thereof, except as is herein before excepted, to meet at a certain place, as near the centre of the said district as may be, and then and there, between the hours of ten in the morning and six in the afternoon of the said day, to elect by ballot, one Lieutenant-Colonel; and the enrolled inhabitants of each battalion bounds respectively, shall elect by ballot as aforesaid, on the same, or some other day, and at such place or places as shall be most convenient, but with the least possible delay, one Major; and the enrolled inhabitants of each company bounds respectively, shall elect by ballot as aforesaid, on the same, or some other day, and at such place or places as shall be most convenient, but with the least possible delay, one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Ensign; previous to which said election or elections respectively, the said enrolled inhabitants shall elect two respectable citizens, to preside as judges thereof, who shall certify to the Inspector, the names of the persons so elected, and each Captain shall appoint a suitable person for a clerk in his company, and the said Inspector shall attend and superintend each and every of the said battalion elections, and after the officers are elected, shall give notice thereof to the Brigadier, who shall cause the Lieutenant-Colonels of his brigade to assemble together as soon as may be, to cast lots for rank of the regiments; and the said Lieutenant-Colonels shall afterwards call together the Majors and Captains of their respective regiments, to cast lots in like manner for their respective ranks, and the ranks of the Lieutenants and Ensigns shall be determined by the ranks of the Captains respectively; and the said Inspectors shall, as soon as may be, after the officers shall have been elected, and their ranks ascertained, transmit proper certificates to the Governor, of the names of the persons so as aforesaid elected, and their ranks, in order that commissions may be granted to them, according to the said certificates; and elections for officers in the light-horse, shall be made in like manner as elections for officers in the infantry and artillery; and in every case of future vacancy, whether by death, resignation or absence, as hereinafter provided, the Brigadier in whose brigade such vacancy or vacancies shall happen, shall, immediately upon receiving notice thereof, cause one or more regiment, battalion or company elections, to be held in manner and form aforesaid, in order to supply the same, and shall, when there shall be occasion, cause the ranks to be ascertained, and make return to the Governor, in manner herein before provided; and whenever any vacancy or vacancies shall happen as aforesaid, in any regiment, battalion or company, the commanding officer of such regiment, battalion or company, for the time being, shall give immediate notice thereof to the Inspector of his brigade, that the same may be filled up without loss of time; and if any regiment, battalion, troop or company, being duly noticed and required as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to elect their officers as aforesaid, then it shall and may be lawful for the Inspector of the brigade, to which such regiment, battalion, troop or company shall belong, to nominate, with the approbation of the Brigadier-General, one suitable person to the Governor, in the room of each officer so neglected to be chosen; and the said Governor approving thereof, shall commission the said person, which shall be as effectual, to all intents and purposes, as if the said officers had been elected as before directed; and the said Inspector shall, as soon as may be, acquaint the parties so neglecting or refusing, with the appointments that shall have been made as aforesaid.

Sect. XII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any commissioned officer shall remove out of the bounds of his proper division, brigade, battalion or company, except within the city of Philadelphia (as the cause may be) or shall be absent therefrom (otherwise than on military duty) for more than six months, his office shall be thereby vacated; and if a light-horseman shall remove or be absent in like manner from the bounds of his troops, or be appointed or elected a commissioned officer in any other part of the militia, his place in said light-horse shall likewise be vacated,

Sect. XIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That every militia man emigrating or removing out of the bounds of one battalion or company to another, shall apply to the commanding officer of the company to which he did belong, who shall give him a discharge, certifying to which he belongs, and whether he has served his tour of duty or not, and the time and date of said service, which certificate the said militia man shall produce to the Captain or commanding officer of the company in whose bounds he next settles, within ten days after his settlement, and the said Captain or commanding officer is hereby required to enroll him in the class specified in the certificate.

Sect. XIV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the whole of the militia of this state shall be subject to be mustered and exercised in regiments and in companies, by their respective officers, in the autumn or fall season of every year, on the days herein after stated, to wit; in regiments as follow, the first regiment of each and every brigade in the commonwealth shall be exercised on the third Monday in the month of October, the second regiment on the Tuesday following, and the third regiment on the Wednesday, and so on, according to their numerical rank, on every day in the week, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) until the whole number of regiments shall have mustered and exercised in the aforesaid manner; and the several regiments shall meet and exercise in companies on the first Monday in the month of October, and the militia shall be, and is hereby, indemnified and excused from mustering and exercising on any other days than those enumerated in this act.

Sect. XV. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any commissioned officer shall, without lawful excuse, neglect or refuse to attend on any of the days herein before appointed for exercise, if a field-officer he shall forfeit and pay the sum of four dollars, and and every other commissioned officer shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars, and every non commissioned officer or private, so neglecting or refusing to attend, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one dollar for every such neglect or refusal, except such commissioned officer, non commissioned officer and privates who shall be summoned, and actually attending on any of the days of exercise aforesaid, as a juror or witness, in any court within this commonwealth; and the same fines shall be respectively paid by every officer, non-commissioned officer or private, who shall leave the parade on a day of exercise, before the regiment or company is discharged, without leave first had and obtained of the officer commanding.

[To be continued.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

Sunday last the ship Morning Star, Capt. Roger Kean, arrived from Havre-de-grace, which port he left the 28th March, and brings us Paris papers as late as the 25th, from which we have extracted some very interesting intelligence.

Capt. Kean saw a British frigate off Havre as he came out, but on shewing the American flag, the frigate took no further notice of him.

Passengers in the Morning Star: Stephen Sayre, Esq; his lady and son, Mr. Collow, Monsieurs Halbout and Marsau, and a family of steerage passengers.

The best account yet arrived of the situation of the French and combined armies, is contained in General Dumourier's letter. Miranda, who commanded the left, is blamed for the whole of the present check which has been experienced by the army of the republic, and he is suspended. Valance has been wounded, and Custine's army are going on with great success in the country near Mayence.

So far from this check dispiriting the Republic, an army of 70,000 men were marching from Paris to reinforce Dumourier.

The Queen and Princess Elizabeth, together with the Young Prince, are still safe in the Temple as usual, and treated with great civility; no mention whatever was made of any intention to bring her to a trial.

With respect to internal discontents, they are not nearly of so dangerous a nature as has been represented, for even the aristocrats speak determinedly against submitting to any kind of a Counter Revolution.

From the Journal de Paris, March 20.

The Minister sent the copy of a letter from General Dumourier to Gen. de Val. The letter is wrote from the Camp of Campeachie, dated 20th March. The following is the substance:

"Send me, my dear General, the corps of troops you promised me, to replace the 4000 cowards, who abandoned me, and snatched from my hand the most certain victory.

"I beat the enemy, on the 18th, all day long, in the famous field of Nervinde. The enemy left us possession of the field. When I had learned the cowardice of my left wing, the enemy wanted to attack my right wing, which was commanded by Valance--the centre by Egalite; but I have rallied the left wing. The right and centre sustained the combat.---I have, in the presence of the enemy, made a safe retreat to Campeachie, where I expect to be attacked to-morrow."

The Convention ordered, that the Minister of war take information, respecting the cowards who acted badly on the day of the 18th.

The Commissaries sent to Angiers, write from that city, that they are in pursuit of the rebels, who will soon be extirminated.

Our forces, say they, are re-united every day, and fresh troops daily arriving from all quarters. We will pursue the enemy on both sides the Loire, and we will re-establish the communication between Nantz and Angiers.

A company of Chasseurs from the Girande, well equipped, presented themselves to the Convention, took the oath, and marched off to the frontiers.

Letter from the Minister of War to the President of the Convention, dated 21st March.

I have received a letter from General Dumourier, which I have communicated to the Committee of General Defence, that announces to me a considerable desertion, and the misfortune is confirmed by the Commissaries from the Convention in Belgia. I took immediately all the measures in my power to stop the evil. The soldiers commit pillages and continue robberies, which alienate the affections of the inhabitants, at a time when we have the greatest interest to use a contrary spirit. I've given orders to the Gens d'Armerie to pursue and to bring bring back the deserters.

I have caused the military law and courts martial to be put in force; but they are not sufficient. I look on it as one of the most essential objects of importance, that the National Convention pass military laws during the war. These measures become more urgent, at this moment, than ever; for without it, there can be no army.

Another from the same Minister:

I herewith communicate to the Convention, the letters and dispatches which I have received from Gen. Dumourier. Altho' alarming as they may appear, the Convention will see that the intrepidity of the French soldiers is not abated.

Copy of a letter from General Dumourier, dated at Tirelemont, March 19.

"It is with great pain, Citizen Minister, that I communicate to you an account of the check which I have received. You must have seen, by my letters of yesterday, that my presentiments are but too truly justified, on account of the news which I have received of the dangers at Namur, in the approach of a corps of about 10,000 men, who directed themselves towards Bruxells and Louvain. I had doubts that it would not have been in my power to preserve the public good, without dislodging the enemy from the camp of Nervengen. I have made, in consequence, an attack on the left wing of the enemy; my centre division made their attack on Nervengen, and my left, commanded by Miranda and Champmorin, attacked on the village——; the right, and the centre of the army had some success, although the infantry was twice repulsed, and driven from the village of Nervengen. The left wing proving unfortunate, their retreat was made with confusion till behind Tirelemont, or perhaps a little further. The Mareshall de Camp Mielen was killed, who commanded the artillery, and two general officers were wounded in this flight, and sundry pieces of cannon taken, amongst which were three twelve pounders.

I am ignorant of this derangement, and I had prepared an attack for to-morrow to complete victory. And uneasy at not hearing from Miranda, and hearing murmurs that he had retired, I quitted the victorious part of the field in the evening, to learn the situation of the left wing, and was astonished not to find any of the corps on my way to Tirelemont. I gave orders to Miranda to resume his post on the heights of St. Margarita to cover the retreat.

I send you, Citizen Minister, a letter from Vallance, who was wounded; and who is now on his way to Bruxells. I am going back to the camp of Louvain to cover Bruxells and Malines. I cannot dissimulate that the evil of disorganization is at its heighth. I fear for the event of this retreat, in a country, where we have aggravated the inhabitants, by pillage and the indiscipline of the troops. I will do all I can to save the army, who place in me the utmost confidence, and I will abide by their judgment. I will submit myself to the most severe examination, and I will demand a Court Martial to judge of my conduct. Too happy if the sacrifice of my life can be of utility to the glorious cause of Liberty! and I shall fight till I die, or am condemned by the Patriots. I fear not the judgment of my Fellow citizens, or the reproach of posterity. You will see that our loss has been considerable, about 2,000 men. I must pass the utmost praise on the bravest soldiers of the universe, but we are in want of experienced officers. I propose a suppression of the mode of electing them. This mode gives neither talents nor confidence, and will never produce subordination.

(Signed) DUMOURIER.

PARIS, March 12.

Amongst the publications at Paris, a book has appeared entitled "Correspondence between General Dumourier, and the minister of War, Pache, during the campaign in Belgia, in 1792".

This correspondence discovers the political and military principles of the deliverer of Belgia, and exposes the mean intrigues of the Emperor and his mercenary ally, to remove our armies. Against such a general as Dumourier, such a Republican general so formidable to despots, what army could defend itself? Who joins to the justness of his ideas and the surety of his movements such celerity of execution, that all his operations seem to have been reduced to calculations and his calculations to demonstrations. He complains, with the dignity of a free man, of administration and the impediments thrown in his way, which stopped him in the midst of his victories. His indignation is great, when he speaks of the discovery of the plot, which devoted the brave soldiers of Liberty to destruction. He neither accuses the minister of negligence or ill intentions, on the contrary, he gives much praise for his talents, his loyalty and activity, but he laments that the most worthy of ministers is liable to be abused by the intrigues and corruption of those who act under him.

The manner of our former generals was to throw blame on others. But the style of Dumourier is as pure as his patriotism, brilliant as his genius, energetic as his soul, and it may be said of him as it was said of Cæsar, that he wrote with the same superiority that he fought.

Letters from Mayence mention the good effect which General Custine's severe discipline has had in the army, and that the soldiery are under proper subordination.

Treilliard and Camus write from Bruxells, that the members of the provisionary administration of Liege, had fled from

that city, on the entrance of the Auſtrians, and that they had left behind them their wives, and their property. Theſe men, to the number of more than 200, have retired to Bruxells totally devoid of reſources. Having voted for the union with France, they could not remain at Liege.—Referred to the committee of ſuccours.

A proviſion of 200 livres has been voted by the Convention, to each perſon who was wounded on the 10th of Auguſt.

One of the ſections of Paris, that of the Pantheon, has entered into a ſolemn vow, to poignard any man, who ſhall be called director, protector, tribune, triumvir, regulator, and every other individual who ſhall be under any denomination, and would raiſe himſelf above the people with a view to ſovereignity. The Preſident has thanked this ſection, in the name of his country, and a copy of the oath is to be ſent to the army and all the departments.

The attempts of the clergy and the ariſtocrats to diſſafect the people in Alſace, have proved ineffectual, theſe people love, eſteem and reſpect the Convention, and follow their decrees with ſubmiſſion and confidence.

Lafource announced, that 28 of the conſpirators who had, in concert with Pitt, Burke, Grenville, and the brothers of Louis, intended the overthrow of the French republic, have been arreſted at Rennes, Lambale, and St. Malo. The brothers of Louis had given Brevets to recompence thoſe conſpirators for their perfidy; there are 38 of thoſe brevets already taken up, and in poſſeſſion of the Convention.

Pitt would take from us, ſaid Lafource, our men, our money, and our ſubſiſtance, but in ſpite of that miniſter, we have bread, men, and money.

March 15.

A report of La Source to the National Convention, from the committee of ſafety, mentions; that what had paſſed in Paris, was not peculiar to that city only, for a great project of a counter-revolution had been formed in many other places, and principally in the heretofore provinces of Brittany. The chiefs of this conſpiracy without are the brothers of Louis Capet; and within, the nobles, the prieſts, and ſome of the merchants, proud of their money. The method they employed, was the emiſſion of falſe aſſignats. Thoſe 28 above mentioned who were apprehended at Rennes &c. are to be brought to Paris for trial. But theſe are not all the guilty perſons concerned in this plot. One part of the Parliament of England, Burke, Pitt, Grenville, concurred with the Duke of Brunſwick, ſo famous for his imaginary journey to Paris, and for his real retreat from the plains of Champagne. The moment of accuſation before the revolutionary tribunal is not yet arrived, but it is already come before the tribunal of opinion, which has covered it, with the general execration of the public, for having employed cunning, perfidy, and gold, to attack a nation who were content to be free at home, before that the coalition of deſpots had forced them to carry that Liberty to the country of their neighbours.

When the committee ſhall have collected all the particulars, they will lay them before the Convention; reſpecting the inſolence of the conſpirators, who, in the parliament of England, treated us as if we were man eaters. But thoſe who have diſdained the ſovereignty of the French nation, will ſoon fall on their knees, before the ſovereignty of mankind, all over the earth.

Extract of a letter dated from l'Orient, 24th February, 1793, mentions the arrival of the ſhip Iſle de France, on the 23d, from Bourbon; the captain of which brings the following accounts of the war, between the Engliſh and Tippoo Saib.

A letter from M. Combe, merchant at Pondicherry, carried to Bourbon, by the ſhip Charles, Capt. Marchand, ſays, that in May laſt, Tippoo was intrenched in the environs of Galles in preſence of the Engliſh army, of which he feared the ſtrength, and avoided a combat, but he turned the courſe of a river which ſeparated their army, and thus he got behind their camp, without being perceived; and then charged them with impetuoſity. A great number were drowned in the river, as they knew nothing of the courſe of this river. This circumſtance has obliged the Engliſh to demand a truce of ſix months, which Tippoo granted, for a ſum of thirty millions.

Two months after having received this money, Tippoo broke the truce, and, at the head of 500,000, was preparing to attack Madraſs. His plans appeared to be all correct, and to promiſe the attainment of his object.

All the commercial houſes of the Britiſh, have failed in Bengal, trade is therefore at a ſtand.

March 24.

The commiſſaries in Belgia have ſent to the Convention 3 decrees, the firſt of which orders general Miranda to preſent himſelf immediately to the Convention to give an account of his conduct, and they have directed Dumourier to take the proper ſteps on the occaſion—by the ſecond decree, they have conſidered the army of Louvain as under a diſorganization, through the means of ſome diſaffected perſons. The army in general requires, that penal laws ſhall be paſſed, and the commiſſaries ſent citizen Danton to Paris to ſolicit the Convention on this ſubject—by the third decree they have ſent to Paris, and have ſuſpended the colonel of the 73d regiment of infantry, who for ſeveral days was ordering the volunteers and ſundry battalions of the army, to diſperſe from the main body, contrary to the directions of General Dumourier.

The Convention has confirmed the ſaid three decrees, and ordered Miranda and the ſaid colonel to be brought to their bar.

The miniſter of war has ſent to ſuppreſs the inſurgents who infeſt the department of Mayence and Loir, 22 battalions of infantry, 2 regiments of cavalry, 15 general officers and 53 pieces of ordnance.—Theſe are inſtructed not to anſwer to the conſpirators in any other way than by the fire of their guns, and not quit their poſts until they have exterminated them.

March 22.

The privateer Republican, of Bullougne, has ſent into Havre-de-Grace a Hamburgh galleot, laden with copper, wool, and valuable merchandizes, bound to Rouan. Two other privateers from Marſeilles have taken a ſhip from Spain and a brig from Hamburgh.

In this Hamburgh galleot has arrived the baron Trenk, celebrated for his misfortunes, occaſioned by the vengeance of Frederick the great, king of Pruſſia. He was received in a diſtinguiſhed manner—the remembrance of his long and cruel captivity is again revived in the minds of Frenchmen. He may yet be uſeful in the cauſe of liberty, and in avenging himſelf on his deſpotic perſecutor.

Letter from Gen. Vallance to Gen. Dumourier.

"General, a violent contuſion on my right arm, prevents my holding a pen to addreſs you with my own hand.

"The infantry, as you muſt know, were twice repulſed. I charged at the head of the cavalry, and I pierced through the enemy, whereby I received three wounds of a ſabre on my head, none of which, I am informed, are mortal—the ſkin of the ſkull fell over my eyes. I am going to Bruſſels, where I hope to learn that nothing unfortunate has happened. The right has always ſupported themſelves, altho' the left have failed. I ſhall ſtill preſerve the hopes of ſeconding you, if my wounds will permit, in purſuing this campaign.

(Signed) "VALLANCE."

General Cuſtine writes to the Republican Society of Marſeilles, of which the following is a literal tranſlation:

"Deſtroy the tyrants of the ſouth, and at the ſame time we will face the forces collected from the north, and victory will crown our ſtandards; inſure the independence of the republic, and give liberty to the world!

"The campaign has not been ſuſpended on account of the ſeaſon; every day, the Auſtrians, Heſſians, Pruſſians, and the Bavarians, muſt have heard the echo of the ſound of Marſeilles hymn! the ſoldiers of liberty are animated by the moſt ſublime courage, although half naked and in a barren land. They have in leſs than three months carried the fortreſs of Caſſel tho' at a great riſque, and a vigorous defence.

"The example of their ſucceſs and their diſcipline, muſt add to their brilliant courage.

"Citizens, if government aſſiſts my endeavours, and ſatisfies my neceſſities, I hope that the French republic will be able to baniſh from the earth, the ambitious views of the tyrants of the north, who have had the inſolence to threaten the eſtabliſhment of liberty and equality.

The approaching ſeaſon will open a door to new operations, and I ſhall take care to inform you regularly of the events.

(Signed) CUSTINE.

Extract of a letter from Libourne, a village near Bourdeaux.

"After the proclamation of the municipality, for the recruiting of the army, the whole of the inhabitants offered to fly to the ſuccour of the army, and the zeal of the citizens is ſuch that the officers cannot prevent their going. A labourer, aged 55, in conſequence of the indiſpoſition of his ſon, marched to the frontiers, until the re-eſtabliſhment of his ſon's health. A cooper, 60 years of age, whoſe daily work ſupported a father and mother, marched to the frontiers. The zeal of the generous citizens is beyond example. The whole of France is for Liberty or Death."

March 23.

This morning arrived here the American ſhip Laurens, from Charleſton bound to London, with a cargo of rice, indigo, &c. This veſſel was captured by the privateer Sans-Culotte, of Honfleur, on ſuſpicion that the cargo belonged to an Engliſh merchant. Strict enquiry will be immediately made in order to aſcertain the real owner—due reſpect will however be had to the veſſel, as belonging to a neutral power.

[Journal de ROEUN.]

BRUXELLS, March 22.

The French armies are diſpoſed in the following manner—

General Dumourier marches at the head of 50,000 well diſciplined men to Liege, to force the enemy to abandon their preſent poſition, and drive them if poſſible on the other ſide of the Rhine; and in caſe of a check, and to facilitate his retreat, another corps of the ſame number of well equipped troops are entrenched on the mountain of Fer, on this ſide of Louvaine. The expedition againſt Holland is purſued in another quarter by an army under general d'Argon, which preſſes vigorouſly againſt Williamſtadt, which has a garriſon of 2000 men, whoſe obſtinate defence is attributed to their being in poſſeſſion of the paſſage of l'Eſcaut.

General d'Harville has made a movement on this ſide of Namur, which has forced general Boileau, who had approached there to retire into the Ardennes.

BOSTON, May 8.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Charlotte, Captain Mackey, from London.—By this ſhip our attentive London correſpondent has continued his communication of papers, &c. to the 3d of April inclusive.

Extracts from Britiſh miniſterial and court papers.

Action of the eighteenth.

HAGUE, March 22.

Official intelligence of the battle of the eighteenth is publiſhed. Both ſides ſuffered much. The loſs of the combined forces 1000 killed, 3000 wounded.—The French in killed, wounded and miſſing, loſt 7000 men, and 32 pieces of light artillery. The capture of the artillery is of little conſequence, except as evidence of victory.

OFFICIAL.

Bulletin of Field Marſhal Prince Saxe Cobourg, of the action which took place on the 18th, near Tirlemont.

Our van guard, which marched the 14th inſt. from Tongres, took up their cantonments beyond that town. The 15th they advanced to Orſmaal—their head quarters were eſtabliſhed at St. Tron, and the body of the army cantoned beyond St Tron. The light troops met the enemy on the road of Tirlemont, and drove them thro' that place, and beyond it.

On the 16th the army left their cantonments, in order to form a camp beyond the river Gelhe, when the two armies met unexpectedly, on their march; for the enemy advanced from Louvain, with a deſign to ſurpriſe us in our cantonments. The enemy had juſt re-taken their poſition of the town of Tirlemont, which they before had evacuated. A very ſevere cannonade began on both ſides, which continued the whole day, but with very little loſs on either ſide, when night put an end to that combat.

As our army could not reach the river of Grand Gelhe, and as we ſhould have been in want of water in our then poſition, the Field Marſhal, Prince Cobourg, ordered a retreat in the evening, towards the road of Orſmaal, and the army occupied, during the night, the heights along the little river of Gelhe.

On the 17th our army took a poſition, which was not defenſible. It was taken merely for the purpoſe of having an extent of ground, to enable us to attack the enemy on ſeveral quarters at once, in caſe they advanced.—The little river of Gelhe was in our front, and our van was poſted along that river; our right wing extended to the road of St. Tron, where the vanguard, under command of the Arch Duke Charles, was encamped, and next to them the whole army, in two lines of battle;—the firſt, under command of General Count Colloredo; and the ſecond, under the Prince of Wurtemburg. They had the villages of Orſmaal, Guthenhoſen, and Neervinden in front.—Their left wing was commanded by General Count Clairfayt; this wing was going to take poſt between Racour and Landen. The enemy remained in their poſition behind Tirlemont.

On the 18th we ſaw the enemy at day break, marching towards us in different columns. They extended to the right and left of the road towards the heights on this ſide Tirlemont, in ſuch a manner that their right reached Guthenhoſen, and their left Willmorſum. About eight in the morning a column, preceded by a quantity of heavy artillery, advanced on the road of St. Tron, towards Orſmaal, from which place they diſlodged our Franc Corps, and raiſed conſiderable batteries near the Church.

The Archduke, on his ſide, immediately raiſed batteries with the artillery of the van-guard, and diſmounted ſeveral cannon of the enemy, which, however, they had the ſkill to ſupply inſtantly by others.

Although this was an obſtacle to their advancing, they however puſhed forward with ſo much activity, that they profited by the advantage of the ground, and marched a column on the left towards the water, and another through Racour, upon our flanks, and even on our back, in order to turn us, leaving at the ſame time a ſufficient number of troops in the centre, to make uſe of them in caſe of neceſſity.

The Field Marſhal planned his attacks againſt the different columns in this manner. The Prince of Wurtemburg was ordered to advance on his left, towards the water, and Lieutenant Field Marſhal Bemsjetsky advanced on the road towards Orſmaal and Donmael. The Archduke Charles marched, with two battalions of Starey, into the village of Orſmaal, General Clairfayt towards Racour, and Count Colloredo remained in the centre; theſe Generals beat the French on all ſides, and repulſed them.

General Dumourier, at the head of thirty thouſand men, conducted in perſon the principal attack, near Racour, on which the fate of the action depended; but General Clairfayt marched his reſerve, which conſiſted ſcarcely of eight thouſand men, and repulſed Dumourier, who, although he had raiſed his forces again, was overthrown a ſecond time.

During this attack near Racour, the enemy advanced a column upon our centre; but Count Colloredo repulſed them, and diſlodged them from the village of Neervinden, where he poſted himſelf, when night again terminated an engagement which laſted 11 hours, which alſo prevented our troops from purſuing the enemy any farther.

The extraordinary bravery with which our troops fought coſt us dear; we loſt between 11 and 1500 men, amongſt whom we reckon Major Hugo Adonen, killed; General Robeck and Colonel Riche wounded, and alſo ſeveral other officers. The enemy loſt at leaſt 4000 men, killed and wounded.—We have taken from them above 30 pieces of cannon.

March 19. We perceived this morning a ſtrong rear guard employed in the poſition which the enemy had yeſterday, retreating with conſiderable diſorder, and General Benjoſey was detached with ſix battalions of infantry, and ten ſquadrons of cavalry, to purſue them. He ſucceeded by ſkilful manœuvres in diſlodging their rear, ſo that this General, with his detachment, are at preſent very near Tirlemont.

SAXE COBOURH.

In the action of the 18th, 120,000 men were at times engaged.

General Valence was not killed, but badly wounded in the head, in the battle of the 18th. He was carried to Bruſſels.

Counter revolution in France.

The entire ſtoppage of communication with France, which has juſt taken place, neceſſarily deprives us of intelligence from that quarter. To what circumſtance this ſudden reſolution of the French rulers is to be attributed, we cannot ſay. It is however probable, that the interruption of a communication ſo evidently advantageous to themſelves, has been occaſioned by ſome circumſtances of a domeſtic nature, the knowledge of which they were deſirous of withholding from us as long as poſſible. We know that in Britanny a very formidable inſurrection has taken place, which was well conducted, and which appeared very likely to ſpread into other provinces of that unhappy kingdom. This may have occaſioned a conſiderable ferment at Paris, and have produced in addition to the deplorable intelligence received from the Netherlands and the banks of the Rhine, a freſh effervescence and new ſcenes of deſolation and maſſacre.

March 28.

A letter was this day received expreſs from Captain Bentinck, dated yeſterday, at Bois-le-Duc, containing intelligence from Antwerp and Maeſtricht, that the advanced guard of the Auſtrian army entered Bruſſels, on the 24th at noon: That the French army was poſted at Halle: That the country from Bois-le-Duc to Lier, was clear of the enemy; and that the French force ſtill at Breda, amounted to 4000, and that at Gertruydenberg, to 2500 men.

[Halle, the place at which the French army has retreated to, is in Auſtrian Netherlands, in Hainault, 8 miles S. W. of Bruſſels, and 22 N. of Mons.]

Accounts are alſo received, that Deiſt was taken on the 20th, in an attack by Colonel Mylius; that a conſiderable magazine was left by the French at Louvain; and that, in the affair of the 22d, the Auſtrians had 1000 men killed and wounded, and the French had 4000 killed.

Accounts have been received here, from the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, dated Breibeck, near Louvain, the 23d inſtant, ſtating, that on the preceding day, he had attacked the French, who were advantageouſly poſted between Tirlemont and Louvain: That the engagement was long and obſtinate, but that the French were beat, and driven beyond Louvain, and were then poſted behind the Dyle, between Louvain and Bruſſels.

March 30. Intelligence has been received here, that the citadel of Namur is taken by the Auſtrians, and that a conſiderable body of the Auſtrian troops has been detached from that place to join the Prince of Saxe Cobourg's army.

OSTEND, March 30.

The French troops left this town for Dunkirk about three o'clock this afternoon, and at four, one of his Britannick Majeſty's cutters entered the port. Moſt of the prizes had failed before the cutter arrived; the others, which were to have failed this day, are ſtopped. Three Engliſh brigs are ſtill here, under the care of the Britiſh Conſul.

LONDON, April 3.

Yeſterday diſpatches from Holland were received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, the ſubſtance of which we underſtand to be:

That the garriſons of Breda and Gertruydenberg ſurrendered by capitulation on the 28th ult. that the troops of the Batavian legion in both places were included in the capitulation, on the ſame terms with the French; and that both were allowed to march out with the honours of war, and take the route for France.

The ſame diſpatches add, that advices had been received from Bruſſels, dated the 29th, at which time it was known there, that Dumourier, having left his poſt at Haile, was continuing his retreat to Valenciennes; and that the Auſtrians had taken poſſeſſion of Antwerp, Namur and Mons.

Letters, we know not by what mode of conveyance, have been received from Paris, dated March 27th, at which time all was perfectly quiet.

Of all the military characters employed in the continental war, the Duke of Brunſwick has been the moſt unſucceſsful, Prince Cobourg has gained honour by his late ſucceſſes; Dumourier and Clairfayt have added to their reputation as Generals, both by victory and defeat; but the Duke of Brunſwick added nothing to his laurels by his irruption into France, and by his retreat loſt them all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

April 3. Oſtend was entirely evacuated by the French on Saturday laſt. Several veſſels were taken therein. The garriſon conſiſted of 2000 men; now retreating towards France.

Two regiments of French emigrants are to be raiſed in England. Commanders, Marquis De Choiſeul and the Duke D'Harcourt.

General Dumourier has requeſted of General Clairfayt, a truce and conferrence. The requeſt was anſwered——"Prepare yourſelf for battle: I am after you."

General Cuſtine, on the 20th March, attacked, near Stormberg, a party of 500 Pruſſians, and defeated them. The Pruſſians, however, fought with great obſtinacy and effect.

WINCHESTER, May 6.

On Monday evening laſt, a barbarous and inhuman murder was committed, in the county of Berkely, near Mr. Robert Rutherfurd's mill, on a poor labouring man, of the name of Johnſtone.—The circumſtances attending it, as far as we have been able to collect, are as follow:—James Conoway and——M'Cabe went to Johnſtone's houſe; Johnſtone being from home, after ſome trifling diſcourſe between the above mentioned perſons and the wife of the deceaſed, they uſed abuſive language to her, but had retired a ſmall diſtance from the houſe when Johnſtone came home: he advanced towards them, and demanded the reaſon of their unprovoked behaviour to his wife—Conoway damn'd him for a dirty ſcoundrel, and aſked him how he dared to preſume to talk to gentlemen?—Pretty gentlemen—the ſon of a wheelbarrowman (alluding to Conoway) was the reply:———whereupon M'Cabe drew a piſtol from his pocket—Johnſtone took up a ſtone: Conoway remarked that there was no flint in the piſtol held by M'Cabe, and preſenting him with another, told him that would do the buſineſs effectually. This inſtrument, which M'Cabe inſtantly diſcharged, is ſuppoſed to have been loaded with two balls, one of which entered underneath the chin of the deceaſed, and lodged in his neck.—He expired in a few minutes after receiving the wound, without uttering a ſyllable. M'Cabe immediately re-loaded the piſtol, took to the woods, left behind him an indifferent horſe, and has not ſince been heard of. He is ſuppoſed to be about 5 feet 6 inches high, near 40 years of age, wears black velvet breeches, boots, and a blue coat with white metal buttons, and is an ill-looking villain. Conoway is taken, committed to Martinburg gaol, and no doubt will receive the puniſhment due to a crime of ſuch atrocity. Johnſtone has left a wife and ſeven children in poverty and diſtreſs.

SALEM, May 7.

By Capt. Byrne, from Martinique, we learn, that the iſland is ſtill unhappy from its internal diſſentions. The planters continue their attachment to the ancient government, and oppoſe by force the patriots. On the 15th of April, a company of whites and another of blacks, were ſent by the ariſtocrats to a place near Fort Royal, where they intercepted a boat, and took priſoners three patriots of note; they alſo ſeized and carried off a conſiderable quantity of ammunition. In conſequence of this provocation, two columns marched from Fort Royal on the 16th, under Gen. Rochambeau and M. de St. Cyran, with a graſshopper in each column. At 9 o'clock the General's column attacked and a ſkirmiſh of two hours enſued; they diſloged the ariſtocrats from their out poſts, and took their ſecond in command priſoner. On the return of the patriots, M. de St. Cyran was ſhot by one of his own detachment, who alledged that he was an ariſtocrat; twelve of General Rochambeau's men were wounded in the ſkirmiſh with the ariſtocrats, 3 of whom died before Capt. Byrne ſailed, which was on the 17th,

There is no regular force at Matinique: The patriots do 15 days duty in turns, and with much cheerfulneſs and alacrity, being determined to defend the iſland againſt any attack; though ſhould the Engliſh make one a diverſion would be made in their favour by the ariſtocrats, who wiſh, and probably have ſolicited their protection.

The committee of ſafety at St. Pierre is conſtituted upon true equality principles, conſiſting of white, mulatto and black members.

From a St. Euſtatia Gazette, received by Capt. Byrne.

St. VINCENTS, April 13.

This afternoon the firſt March mail arrived.---It was brought out to Barbadoes by the Tankerville packet, Capt. M'Donogh, after a paſſage of 31 days.

Admiral Gardner, with five ſail of the line, ſailed two days before the packet for theſe ſeas, as did the Vengeance, with a convoy of fifty veſſels.

Admiral Laforey and General Scuyler failed yeſterday from Barbadoes, on an expedition againſt Tobago; we flatter ourſelves with the pleaſure of being able to give in our next the particulars of the ſurrender of that iſland to his Majeſty's arms.

Captain Prince, who arrived yeſterday from Aux-Cayes, was fired at repeatedly by an Engliſh frigate, on his paſſage: the Captain of which, after damning him, like a true-born John Bull, and threatening to ſink him, compelled Captain Prince to bring his papers and regiſter on board—but finding the veſſel American property, did not execute his threat, but behaved more politely.

NEW-YORK, May 13.

Saturday arrived here the brig Commerce, Capt. Shurtliff, from Amſterdam, in 35 days paſſage.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, to a houſe in this city, dated April 4, 1793.

"The French have been driven from our frontiers, and out of Brabant, to their own home. Great diſturbances have broke out in different parts of France."

Extract from the Leyden Courant, dated April 3, 1793.

"It appears from the lateſt accounts which have been received, that the French in the ſeveral engagements from the 15th to the 22d of March, have loſt from 30 to 43,000 men; and that they have completely evacuated Brabant.

"Leuven was left by them on the 23d, and on the 24th of March, Bruſſels, where the Arch Duke Charles of Auſtria was received on the 25th, with emotions of joy.

"Antwerp and its caſtle were given up to the Auſtrians by capitulation on the 26th in the evening. It is reported that Brugges has alſo been abandoned by the French, and that the Auſtrians have taken poſſeſſion of Mons, where they have eſtabliſhed their head quarters. Breda and Gertruidenberg, being already blocked up, it is expected will, under theſe circumſtances, not hold out long."

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

The ſhip William, Capt. Legget, of Glaſgow, in 42 days from Glaſgow, bound for Virginia, was taken laſt Friday week off Cape Henry, by a French cruizer of 4 guns, viz. Citizen Genet, and ſent up to the Port of Philadelphia laſt Sunday afternoon.

Between the night of Friday and Saturday morning laſt, a moſt alarming fire broke out in ſome of the frame houſes adjoining the offices of the Treaſury of the United States, on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, which conſumed three buildings and part of a fourth, viz. the ſhop of a Mr. Craig, another ſhop of Mr. Douglaſs, a joiner; Mr. Morrow's gun manufactory, and the ſhop of Mr. Richard Maſon, the ingenious improver of the fire-engine.

It has not yet been aſcertained in which of thoſe houſes the fire commenced—but the alarm was given about one o'clock.—An immenſe concourſe of citizens, with fire-engines, buckets, &c. repaired immediately to the place, and every poſſible exertion was uſed to extinguiſh the flames, which was not effected till half after three. The wind was eaſterly, otherwiſe the fire muſt have communicated to the adjacent buildings; and even as it was the violence of the heat was ſuch, as to ſcorch the window ſhutters and doors of the oppoſite houſes, although they were ſituated to windward.

Some of the guns which were in Mr. Morrow's ſhop, it is preſumed, muſt have been charged; for three or four ſhot were diſtinctly heard going off; we are happy, however, to find, that no accident happened whereby any lives were loſt, during the whole of this awful ſcene.

The attention of the citizens was ſo well directed, as to prevent the fire from communicating to the Treaſury offices, or to the Bank of the United States, which was behind theſe houſes, and it was alſo effectually checked at the fourth houſe ſouth of theſe offices, viz. Mr. Craig's; ſo that, the damage done is entirely confined to the four houſes above mentioned, three of which were burnt to the ground, and, we fear, there has been but very little of the effects ſaved.

What renders this circumſtance the more diſtreſſing is, that one of the ſufferers, Mr. Richard Maſon, had, on the ſame day, loſt his eldeſt ſon, Mr. Benjamin Maſon, merchant, who was in perfect health the whole of the forenoon of Friday, and attending to his buſineſs until a few minutes after twelve o'clock, when he felt a ſudden pain as he was at his deſk; he inſtantly ran up ſtairs, in order to throw himſelf on a bed; his brother, who obſerved the ſituation he was in, followed, but found him ſtretched on the floor, not being able to reach the bed. A ſurgeon was immediately procured, who ſtrove to get ſome blood from Mr. Maſon, but none appeared until he was a corpſe.

Thus, in a moment, has this worthy family been deprived of one of their principal comforts, and ſociety of a very reſpectable member; for the deceaſed was a young man of conſiderable abilities, and greatly eſteemed by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, who have now to lament his loſs, and if poſſible to pour the balm of friendſhip into the wounded hearts of his diſconſolate parents and family, whoſe ſorrows ſeem to have accummulated upon this melancholy occaſion, by the burning of the property, which Mr. Maſon, the elder, had in his fire engine work ſhop, the night of this unfortunate day, which deprived him of a beloved ſon.

His corpſe was attended by a very great concourſe of citizens, from his Father's houſe, in Strawberry alley, laſt Saturday at ſix o'clock P. M. to the Friends Burial Ground, when his remains were depoſited.

We are informed from various quarters, that the ſparks and ſplinters of burning wood were thrown from the houſes, which were deſtroyed by the fire laſt Saturday morning, as far as the Goal, the Hoſpital, and the Play houſe, in South-ſtreet—The coach maker's ſhop, Mr. Hans, corner of Walnut and Fourth ſtreets, was very nearly ſet on fire, and a chariot of Clark's, which ſtood in the alley behind the Preſident's houſe.

The Bank of the United States was in imminent danger, as well as the Bank of North America, together with all the adjacent buildings;—but preſerved from catching the flames, by the inceſſant diſcharge of water from the engines.

There were between 30 and 40 caſks of allum behind Mr. Maſon's ſhop: the caſks were conſumed to aſhes, and the allum remained without receiving much damage, except being ſcattered about and mixed with the rubbiſh—Several hhds. of molaſſes were likewiſe deſtroyed, and fifteen excellent fire engines, which, together with the loſs of tools and other apparatus makes the amount of Mr. Maſon's loſs very great. Some average it at about ſix thouſand dollars.

Philadelphia 11th May, 1793.

At a meeting of ſundry inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, at the houſe of Iſrael Iſrael, to conſult on meaſures for the relief of the diſtreſſed ſufferers at the fire of laſt night, it was determined, that ſubſcriptions ſhould be opened in the reſpective wards, under the direction of citizens in each ward, who, when prepared, will have a general meeting, and proceed to the diſtribution of the money collected, in an impartial manner, having reſpect to the circumſtances and ſituation of the ſufferers.

A number of perſons were then nominated, to carry into execution the object of the buſineſs: After which

Adjourned to meet at the City Hall, on Thurſday the 16th inſtant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, where it is requeſted the committees will punctually attend.

From a Correſpondent.

IT is the honourable diſtinction of the preſent age, that it is the reign of Reaſon, Philoſophy, and Univerſal Toleration. If America has not abſolutely led the way in illuming the world, and removing ancient and pernicious prejudices, at leaſt it may, with truth, be ſaid of her, that there is no country in which they are leſs regarded, either in theory or in practice. With reſpect to religious opinions, there prevails here an abſolute freedom of ſentiment and conduct: Thus, at our public proceſſions, made for the celebration of events auſpicious to the attainment of univerſal liberty, we have exhibited to the world the noble ſpectacle of miniſters and preachers of every denomination, as well of the Chriſtian, as of other religions, linked arm in arm, in fraternal embrace, and in defiance of thoſe bigotted prejudices which have heretofore diſtracted the human race, and made man the enemy of man; thus, alſo, in contempt of former diſtinctions, has the conſtitution of this ſtate reſtored to every citizen, of whatever ſect or perſuaſion, the precious right of electing, and being elected, to places of public truſt, a privilege once excluſively enjoyed by thoſe of an eſtabliſhed religion. But although to the honour of our country the elective franchiſe has been thus made the property of every citizen, we have as yet heard of no inſtance of any but Chriſtians being elected to public employments, which might lead to a ſuſpicion that thoſe illiberal animoſities have ſtill an exiſtence in the breaſts of the maſs of the individuals compoſing the community, which are diſavowed by our public acts; it is with pleaſure, therefore, we announce, that the inhabitants of the borough of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, in this ſtate, have furniſhed a proof that the principles of our conſtitution are congenial with the philanthropy of our citizens, by electing, on the firſt Monday of this month, to the office of Burgeſs of this borough, by a decided majority of votes, Mr. *Michael Hart*, a worthy and reſpectable member of the *Jewiſh religion*, and an inhabitant of that place. This fact having been communicated to us by a correſpondent, we rejoice in publiſhing ſo amiable and ſtriking an inſtance of the victory of reaſon and humanity over a moſt rooted religious prejudice, which, unfortunately, is coeval with Chriſtianity itſelf.

GRIFFITH OWEN,

CLOCK-MAKER,

No. 73, north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, between Second ſtreet and Moravian alley,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to carry on the Clock making buſineſs, in all its various branches: thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on having their commands executed with the utmoſt neatneſs and diſpatch; he has now on hand, ready finiſhed, three or four Clocks, with caſes, which he will diſpoſe of reaſonably for caſh; and as he is determined to keep a conſtant ſupply of theſe articles, he flatters himſelf that it will always be in his power to comply with any orders he may receive. The neatneſs of his work, and the promptitude of the execution, he hopes will merit the attention of the public.

N. B. Mr. JACOB CARVER carries on the Watch-making buſineſs at the ſame place.

May 13, 1793. †

WATCHES.

A LARGE and very elegant aſſortment of warranted WATCHES, imported in the Pigou, from London, and for ſale, by ISAAC PRICE, Clock and Watch maker, north Market-ſtreet, No 79, oppoſite to Strawberry alley, and at the ſhop of ROBERT LESLIE and ISAAC PRICE, north Market-ſtreet, No. 187, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, conſiſting of capped watches of a ſuperior quality, ladies' enamelled and plain gilt ditto, and ſilver watches, from five to three guineas price. A ſuitable abatement will be made to purchaſers by the quantity.

Alſo, Elegant CHAINS, SEALS, &c.

May 13, 1793. ‡

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ALEXANDER MAJOR, late of Gwynedd townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, Yeoman, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, in order for payment.

JOSEPH M'CLEAN, } Executors.
ROBERT LOLLER, }

And likewiſe, all perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE ADAM SNYDER, late of Gwynedd townſhip aforeſaid, Yeoman, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to brig them in, properly atteſted, in order for payment.

ROBERT LOLLER, Executor.

May 7, 1793. †

WANTED,

TWO families, who can furniſh 4 or more girls from 12 years old upwards, to work in a paper-mill. Such families, who can produce a good recommendation, will be accommodated with a good convenient houſe and garden, clear of rent, and employment for their children at generous wages. Apply to Trumans and Longſtroth, No. 38, North Second ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, Philadelphia, or at their mill in Moreland townſhip, on the Pennepack, about 3 or 4 miles below the old York road, at either of which places the market prices will be given, for Clean Linen and Cotton Rags and Old Ropes. 6 t May 13.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable overſhot Merchant, Griſt and Saw Mill, on a never-failing ſtream of water, with twenty-four acres of Limeſtone Land, ſeven of which is watered meadow, two orchards of grafted fruit, of the beſt kinds, and ſix acres of wood land. The mill-houſe is of ſtone, two ſtories high, with three boulting-cheſts, the cloths all in good order, two pair of ſtones, one pair of which are French burr, the other country ſtones; from this mill is ſent as good flour to market as any that comes to it. There are on the premiſes a dwelling houſe, with a ſtone cave and cooper's ſhop, together with a large ſtone barn, forty by thirty feet;---ſituate on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, in Upper Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, and one quarter of a mile from Schuylkill, to which river there is a road that leads from the mill to a good fording-place over the ſame, near to which the canal is cutting, that will make it cheap and eaſy to tranſport flour, grain, and other articles, to and from the market. There are ſeveral other mill-ſeats on this eſtate, with water ſufficient for paper and powder mills, or any other works that require plenty of water; it would ſuit a ſtone-cutter to erect a mill, as there are ſeveral marble quarries which lie near it. It will be exchanged for property in or near the city, dry goods, or public ſecurities.

Alſo, a Plantation, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of good land, twenty miles from Philadelphia, at four pounds per acre.

Likewiſe, two thouſand two hundred and twenty-ſeven acres of land, on the Paquceſs creek, in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey. The greateſt part of this tract of land is meadow and white oak ſwamp; it lies within eight miles of the court-houſe. Suſſex is now conſidered the ſecond county in Jerſey in point of numbers, and is by far the moſt thriving in it. *

Enquire at No. 212, North Front ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of James Dilworth, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Philaladelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, weſt of Fourth-ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid; who deſire thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment and prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who may have any demands, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and } Execut.
ISAIAH WORRELL, }

1ſt month 28, 1793. § tf.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday, the 17th of March, 1793, a Dutch Servant Man, named FRANCIS DUNNE, by trade a tallow-chandler and soap-boiler, about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, five feet three, or four inches high, of a fair complexion, a small beard, straight darkish hair, and his eyes, it is believed, are darkish; he appears somewhat smaller in his every day dress than he does in his Sunday cloaths; he can speak broken English, and says he can talk Low Dutch, that he is a good scholar in German, and can write some English; and pretends to be some sort of a preacher; he arrived at Philadelphia on the 9th of September, 1792, in the ship Columbia, from Amsterdam, William Maley, master. The said servant had on, and took with him, when he went away, a large castor cocked hat, about half worn, a dark blue broad cloth surtout coat, basket buttons of the same colour, one olive coloured close bodied coat and waistcoat, buttons covered with the same cloth, black sattin waistcoat, black velvet breeches, with black buttons and silk kneebands, one black satinet ditto, black worsted stockings, a pair of woollen ditto, a new pair neat's leather shoes, a square pair of silver shoe buckles, a square pair of silver knee buckles, a small stock buckle of ditto, a pair of black shoe and knee buckles, one pair of steel ditto, one white shirt without sleeves, and two half ditto, one home-spun shirt, sundry cravats, two cotton cross barred handkerchiefs. It is likely he may change his name and cloaths, as he had a number with him which are not known. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, paid by WILLIAM SUTTON, living in the Northern-Liberty township, near the Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia county, or by THOMAS SUTTON, in Philadelphia, the corner of Front and Catharine-streets, No. 366.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off upon their peril. It is expected that he went off in company with three other German servant men, viz. Andrew Bartal, Philip Bartal, and Jacob Millar.

Northern-Liberty township, Philadelphia county, April 10, 1793. ‡

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, in the township of Marple, county of Delaware, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 210 acres of land; the situation is pleasant and healthy. There are on said Plantation a good stone dwelling house, two stories high, thirty-six feet front, and thirty deep, with four rooms on the lower floor, and five on the upper, a good stone barn, forty-five feet front, and thirty deep, cellared under for stables, cow-houses, &c. And on one end of the Plantation a good house, stabling, orchard, &c. for a Tennant. There are two other orchards now in their prime, chiefly of the best grafted fruits, with a variety of other fruit trees, about 25 acres of good meadow, about 75 acres of wood-land, a good part of the arable land has been limed, and produces good crops. The Plantation is in good repair. For further particulars, Enquire of STEPHEN COLLINS, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or of Dr. JONATHAN MORRIS, on the premises. †

Notice is hereby given,

To the Debtors and Creditors of George Walker, pedlar, deceased, late of Tredyffrin township, in Chester county,

THAT those indebted will please to apply to Abraham Gardner, schoolmaster, in Charlestown, or Alexander Burness, in Tredyffrin, both of Chester county, and pay off their respective debts, before the last day of May instant, otherwise their accounts will then be put in the hands of a magistrate. Those who have any demands, will please to bring in their accounts, duly authenticated, and they shall be discharged in due time, as far as may be according to law, by

ANDREW GARDEN, ALEXANDER BURNESS, } Administrat.

N. B. As said George Walker died intestate, if he has any relations in this country, they are desired to make themselves known to the above administrators. ‡

April 29, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 27th of February last, from the subscriber, in Londonderry township, Chester county, an apprentice lad, named Thomas M'Guire, about five feet nine inches high, has strait fair hair, about 19 years of age, by trade a hatter; had on when he went away, a short sailor jacket, and lincey trowsers mixed red and blue, a pair of coarse shoes tied with thongs, and a new white castor hat, not quite finished; he is not yet capable of working as a journeyman. Whoever takes up and secures said apprentice in any goal, so as his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

* JOHN FULTON.

LAW BOOKS.

GEORGE DAVIS, in the Prothonotary's office of the Supreme Court, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the gentlemen of the bar and their students, in this and other states, that by the Camilla, just arrived from Dublin, he has received the following Books, which he begs to present to their attention, at the same modederate prices as have distinguished his former sales.

If gentlemen, residing at a distance, should be pleased to favour him with their commands in writing, immediate respect shall be paid to them, and, with their permission, if he has not the books by him, will direct them from Ireland so that they may be had in a few months after their orders are sent.

G. D. expects, in a very short time, new Editions of Bacon's Abridgement, Comyns' Digest, &c. &c.

No. 313, High-street, Philadelphia,
April 16, 1793.

FOLIO.

Harg'ave and Butler's Coke upon Littleton.

OCTAVO.

Plowden's Commentaries, 2 vols.
Coke's Reports, 7 vols.
Croke's ditto, 2 vols.
Ditto ditto, vol. 2d.
Salkeld's ditto, 3 vols.
Kelyng's ditto,
Lord Raymonds, ditto, 3 vols.
Comyn's ditto,
Strange's ditto, 2 vols.
Bunbury's ditto,
Parker's ditto,
Wilson's ditto, 3 vols.
Burrowes' ditto, including his Settlement Cases and Caldecott's Continuation, 7 vols.
W. Blackstone's ditto, 2 vols.
Cowper's ditto,
Douglass' ditto,
Vernon and Scriven's ditto,
Henry Blackstone's ditto,
Term ditto, 3 vols.
Ditto ditto, vol. 3d.
Peere Williams' ditto, 3 vols.
Atkyns' ditto, 3 vols,
Vesey's ditto, 2 vols.
Ambler's ditto, 2 vols.
Brown's ditto, Temp. Thurlow, 2 vols.
Ditto, Cases in Parliament, 8 vols.
Cases Tempore Talbot,
Equity Cases abridged, 3 vols.
Finch's Cases in Chancery,
Cases in Law, Equity and Conveyancing,
Barnes' Notes,
Repertorium Juridicum, 2 vols.
Lilly's Entries, 2 vols.
Mallories ditto, 2 vols.
Burn's Justice, 2 vols.
Stubb's Crown Circuit,
Boote's History of a Suit at Law,
Harrison's Chancery Practice, 2 vols.
Hinde's ditto,
Gilbert's History and Practice C. B.
Richardson's Practice B. R. and C. B. 2 vols.
Ditto ditto C. B.
Sheridan's ditto B. R.
Crompton's ditto B. R. and C. B. 2 vols.
Tidd's ditto B. R.
Schiefer's Practice of the Law, containing the Elements of Special Pleading, &c.
The Clerk's Assistant in the Practice of the Ecclesiastical Court,
Morgan's Essays, 3 vols.
Milford's Pleadings in Chancery,
System of Pleading,
Buller's Nisi Prius,
Espinasse's ditto,
Interrogatories for the examination of Witnesses in Courts of Equity,
Gilbert on Replevins,
Ditto on Rents,
Ditto on Devises,
Saunders on Uses and Trusts,
Fearn on remainders,
Wright on Tenures,
Wilson on Fines and Recoveries,
Pigott on common Recoveries,
Runnington on Ejectments,
Powell on Powers,
Ditto on Contracts,
Ditto on Mortgages,
Ditto on Devises,
Wood's Conveyancer. 4 vols.
William's Ditto, 2 vols.
Shepard's Touchstone,
Lovelass on Bills of Exchange,
Kyd on Awards,
Weskett on Insurance,
Parke on Ditto,
Reeve's History of the Law of Shipping and Navigation.
Highmore on Bail,
Cooke's Bankrupt Laws,
Addenda to Cooke's Bankrupt Laws,
A succinct digest of the Laws relating to Bankrupts,
Sayer's Law of Damages,
Ditto of Costs,
Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 2 vols.
Hawkins' ditto, 2 vols.
Foster's Crown Law,
Leach's ditto,
Boscawen on Penal Statutes,
Barrington on the Statutes,
Francis' Maxims of Equity,
Law Grammar,
Burn's Law Dictionary,
Hargrave's Law Tracts,
Doctor and Student,
Blackstone's Commentaries abridged,
Eunomus; or dialogues concerning the Law and Constitution of England,
De Lolme on the Constitution of ditto,
Sullivan's Lectures on ditto,
Woodeson's Venerian Lectures, 2 vols.
Ditto's Elements of Jurisprudence,
Reeve's History of the English Law, 4 vols.
Hale's History of the common Law,
Smith's Wealth of Nations,
Vattel's Law of Nations.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Penrose, late of Richland township, Bucks county, deceased, are hereby requested to pay off the same to the subscriber, within three months from this date; and all persons having just demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, within said time, that they may be adjusted, by

WILLIAM PENROSE, Administrator.
Richland, 4th Mo. 16, 1793. †

Harrisburgh Mail-Stage

STARTS every Wednesday, from Mr. Henry Eply's, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, and arrives at Harrisburgh on the Saturday morning following——starts from Mr. Crabb's, innkeeper, Harrisburgh, on Monday, and arrives on Wednesday at Philadelphia.

☞ The READING STAGE starts from Reading, at Mr. John Witman's, innkeeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning; then starts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greatest care and attention shall be paid,

by the public's humble servant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the Canister and Hand-saw, No. 23 in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, has just received by the late arrivals from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will dispose of wholesale or retail for cash or the usual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and skillets; cart and waggon boxes; blistered and Crowley's steel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fish-kettles and sauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fish-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; sailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large assortment of common and best plated shoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, cases and strops; shaving-boxes; scissars; taylors shears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-sifters; curry-combs and brushes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baskets; a variety of bellows; brass and iron weights in setts; gold scales and scale-beams; iron and japanned snuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragstones; Scotch ditto; shoe rubbers; brass head and iron shovels and tongs; a great variety of shoe and knee chapes; London and Bristol pewter, consisting of dishes, plates, basons, spoons, &c. brass and iron wire; huntsmens horns and squirrel chains; brass and bell-metal kettles; brass and iron table chafing-dishes; ditto; brass locks, cocks, hinges, nails, scutcheons, drawer handles, &c. brass and iron candlesticks; a general supply of carpenters and shoemakers tools; tacks, nails, sprigs and screws of different sorts and sizes; smiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, sledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; spinning-wheel irons; sleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; saddlers straining-irons, girth, diaper and straining-web, sadded and plated buckles and tips; saddlers hammers, stirrup irons and bridle bitts; brass warming-pans; spelter; brass and paper ink-stands; steelyards; currriers knives and steels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; screw augers; spades, shovels and wood axes; shingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, sash-cord, fishing and chalk lines; wrapping and seine twine; a great variety of brass andirons, brass head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempseed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26, 1793.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given in July next,

A MERCHANT MILL, also a COUNTRY and a SAW MILL, either separately or together, with all the conveniences thereunto belonging, consisting of a good framed dwelling house, store-house, granary, cooper's shop, stables, &c. all in perfect good order, and almost new, situated in a fine wheat country, on a constant and plentiful stream of water, at the head of a navigable creek, called Missipilion, from whence the shallops transport flour to Philadelphia, without any trouble to the miller, and adjoining a flourishing village, that always affords a very ready sale for the offal of the Merchant Mill, and an abundance of custom to the Country and Saw Mills. Those advantages render these mills inferior to none in this country, and the situation for a store is equal to any in the state. The Merchant Mill is three stories high, with two pair of burr stones, double geared, a rolling screen and fan, that cleans wheat into both hoppers, two boulting chests, and a machine for hoisting that goes by water. This mill manufactures principally superfine flour, that is much esteemed as such in Philadelphia. For terms apply to ROBERT LEWIS, & Co. merchants, in Philadelphia, or to the subscribers, near the premises.

ELIZABETH THORNE,
PETER CAVERLY.

Milford, Kent county, Delaware,
May 1st, 1793.

STOP THIEF.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, last night, in Earl township, Lancaster county, near Conestogoe creek, a bay GELDING, shod all round, about eight years old, fourteen hands high, his tail docked short, a middling large star in his forehead, something long, and small below, paces and trots, somewhat hollow backed, some white spots on his back, carries middling high, and has good courage when rode. Whoever will take up the said horse, and give me notice where I may get him again, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges; and for securing the thief safe in any goal, so that he can be brought to justice, Two Dollars, to be paid by

April 26, 1793. * JOHN SHIRK.

WHEREAS, in the night of the 26th of April, my wife ELIZABETH did, without any just cause, elope from my bed and board: These are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her any thing upon my account, as I will not pay any debts that she contracts after this date. JOHN STOUT.

May 2, 1793.

FOR SALE,

AT the first wharf in Water-street, near Pools' Bridge, a large assortment of well sorted Indian river SHINGLES, by the boat load or retail, dress'd or undress'd; LUMBER, of different kinds, such as Boards, Laths, Planks, Scantling, &c. Chiefly manufactured in William Hill Well's own Swamp, at Indian river. Said Shingles will also be sold by Christian Lehman, at the corner of Market and Twelfth-streets, and at Germantown, by Peter Keyler, near the Market-house, for the same price as on the wharf, which will be at the lowest rate, for cash.

BENJAMIN LEHMAN.
WILLIAM HILL WELLS.

April 29. 8w

WANTED,

TWO or three active young Lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the White and Black-smiths business. Enquire of the printers of the Pennsylvania Gazette.

N. B. None but such as can be well recommended need apply.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1793.

THE subscriber has for sale an excellent young MARE, four years old, fit for saddle or carriage; also a HORSE COLT, rising two years old, a dark bay, whose sire is the noted horse Cub, kept by David Brinton, in Wilmington. Good marsh pasture, on the lowest terms, by HENRY PASCHALL.

Kingsessing, April 24, 1793. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the commons in Southwark, from the subscriber, living in the district of Southwark, on the 18th instant, a sorrel HORSE, about three years old, 14 hands high, with a white star and narrow strip in his forehead, silver coloured mane and tail, has lately been docked, neat made, a natural trotter, and is shod all round. Whoever takes up the said horse, and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for the horse, with reasonable charges, paid by

* JOHN HUNTER.

West-Chester, Chester county, April 20, 1793.

BY virtue of a writ of levari facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 11th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one Messuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, containing 30 acres, more or less, situate in the township of West-Nantmill; bounded by lands of Jacob Winance, Michael Graham, and others. There are erected on the premises, a good stone grist and merchant mill, with two water wheels, and two pair of stones, on a never failing stream, and in a good wheat country. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Beard and Rachael his wife, and to be sold, by

JOSEPH M'CLELLAN, sheriff.

At the CARD MANUFACTORY, No. 59, North Front-street,

Webster, Adgate & White

Have constantly for sale, a large assortment of every kind of Cotton, Wool and Tow CARDS, and all kinds of manufacturing and machine CARDS, cheap, and of a superior quality.

Also, NAILS for lathing, shingling and casks, much approved of, both for their cheapness and goodness of quality.

Iron Wire of all sizes, Gun-flints, Marbled Paper and Washing Mills, on the most approved construction.

Also, a quantity of well assorted Stone-ware. tf.

To be sold at private sale,

The following capital ESTATE, in Bucks county, Pennsylvania:

LANGHORNE PARK, containing about 774 acres of excellent land, arable and meadow, with several streams of water, and remarkably fine springs, a great proportion of woodland, abounding with plenty of the best of timber. There is on this farm a commodious house, suitable to accommodate a large and genteel family, several messuages, barns, coach-house, stables, spring-house and grist-mill, within three miles of navigation for shallops and flats, six miles from the borough of Bristol, and four from Newtown; bounded westerly by Neshaminy creek. This estate was formerly the seat of Jeremiah Langhorne, Esq; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; it is now in good repair, and will be sold altogether, or divided, as may best suit the purchasers. For price, and conditions of payment, apply to JOHN THOMPSON, or WILLIAM CRAIG, of the city of Philadelphia, or THOMAS JENKS, near Newtown, Bucks county. February 5, 1793. tf.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, with brick Messuage thereon, situate at the north-east corner of Vine and Second-streets, in the township of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia. It is a good stand for public business, and is capable of great improvement. For terms of sale, which will be made easy, and further particulars, apply to PETER THOMPSON, and SON, Conveyancers, No. 34, Sassafras-street. ¶

March 29, 1793. tf.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3283.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1793.

PHLADELPHIA.

Laſt Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, Mr. Genet, being introduced by Mr. Jefferſon, Secretary of State, produced his credentials to the Preſident;—he was received and acknowledged as Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States of America.

———

Minutes of the proceedings of the citizens of Philadelphia at a General meeting held at the State-houſe, in purſuance of an adjournment, on Friday the 17th May, 1793.

Charles Bidd e, Eſq. Chairman.

The minutes of the proceedings of the laſt meeting being read, Dr. David Rittenhouſe, chairman, of the committee, appointed to prepare a draft of an addreſs, congratulating Citizen Genet, the Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, on his arrival in America, made report, and the ſame being read, and approved, was unanimouſly adopted, in the following terms:

To Edmund Charles GENET, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to the United States, THE ADDRESS of the Citizens of Philadelphia.

SIR,

The Citizens of Philadelphia are anxious to convey their congratulations upon your arrival, in terms the moſt cordial and acceptable. We have, with pleaſure, on former occaſions, acknowledged our obligations, and declared our attachment, to the people of France; but, at this moment, we are peculiarly gratified, by recognizing, in the Miniſter of our firſt and beſt Ally, the repreſentative of a Free Republic.

Impreſſed with the value of our political independence; recollecting, with an honeſt pride, the Glory and ſucceſs, which, in the purſuit of that object, crowned the virtue and fortitude of America; and eſtimating the preſent reputation and proſperity of the union, as bleſſings reſulting from the Revolution; we cannot without gratitude, conſider, how great a portion of our triumph and our happineſs, was derived from the zealous and diſintereſted aid of your countrymen; nor can we, without diſſimulation, ſuppreſs our joy, that the nation, which ſo generouſly contributed to reſcue the liberties of America, has, at length, with unparalleled magnanimity, eſtabiſhed her own.

From ſuch feelings, ſir, we have been naturally led to contemplate the ſtruggles of France with a fraternal eye; ſympathizing in all her calamities; and exulting in all her ſucceſſes; but there is another intereſt, the intereſt of freedom and equality, which adds to the force of our affections, and renders the cauſe of France important to every republic, and dear to all the human race.

Be aſſured, therefore, that juſtly regarding the cultivation of republican principles, as the beſt ſecurity for the permanency of our own popular governments, we reſt our favorite hopes, at this momentous criſis, on the conduct of France, and, earneſtly giving to the national exertions our wiſhes and our prayers, we cannot reſiſt the pleaſing hope, that although, America is not a party in the exiſting war, ſhe may ſtill be able, in a ſtate of peace, to demonſtrate the ſincerity of her friendſhip, by affording very uſeful aſſiſtance to the citizens of her ſiſter republic.

The well earned character of a republican and a patriot, has enſured for you the warmeſt ſentiments of perſonal reſpect and eſteem: and, while the law of nations, and the rights of treaty, give dignity and energy to your official ſtation; the endeavours of the citizens will not, we truſt, be ineffectual, in rendering your reſidence in Philadelphia, agreeable to you, and honourable to ourſelves.

Signed by order of the meeting,

CHARLES BIDDLE Chairman.

Philadelphia, 17th May 1793.

Atteſt.

ROBERT HENRY DUNKIN, Sec.

The citizens aſſembled, expreſſing a deſire to accompany their committee in preſenting the addreſs to the miniſter, two gentlemen were appointed to aſcertain at what time it would be convenient to him to receive it; and they returned in a few minutes with the following report: That "Mr. Genet had expreſſed a high ſenſe of the compliment intended to be paid him by the citizens of Philadelphia, that he was ſolicitous to avoid giving them the trouble of another meeting, and that if they would accept the ſpontaneous effuſions of his heart which, however deficient in point of form, would not be deficient in point of ſincerity, as an anſwer to the addreſs, he would be happy to receive it immediatly, leaving till the enſuing day the ceremony of a written reply."

The citizens teſtified their approbation of the Miniſter's propoſition with reiterated ſhouts, and appointed the following members of the meeting as a committee to preſent the addreſs.

Charles Biddle, Robert H. Dunkin, David Rittenhouſe, Jonathan D. Serjeant, James Hutchinſon, P. S. Duponceau, Edward Fox, William Barton, J. A. Dallas, Jacob Morgan, William Coates, John Barker, Thomas Proctor, Joſeph Karr, John Stagg, John Nicholſon, William Irvine, Jonathan B. Smith, Tench Francis, Nathan Boyſe, John Barclay, James Karr, James Reed, Matthew Lawler, William Will, James Moore, Thomas Lee Shippen, Iſrael Iſrael, John Harriſon, Matthew Irvine, William Bower William Shippen, William Adcock, Jacob Lawerſyler, William Nichols, Iſaac Wikoff, John Swanwick, John Smith, Benjamin Franklin Bache, Patrick Moore, John Dunlap, Thomas Leiper, Matthew Carey, Henry Kammerer, William Goodfellow, John Porter, George Weſtcoat, Thomas Willis, William Kidd, Thomas Billington, Jacob G. Koch, Alex. Boyd.

The committee, preceded by the chairman, and followed by an immenſe body of citizens, walking three a breaſt, having arrived at the City Tavern, were introduced to M. GENET, and after the acclamations as well in the houſe as in the ſtreets, had ceaſed, the addreſs was delivered, at the cloſe of which, the houſe and the ſtreets again reſounded with congratulations and applauſe.

M. GENET evidently affected with the warmth of the public attachment thus conveyed, as ſoon as ſilence was reſtored, delivered an extempore reply, in terms, that touched the feelings of every auditor, and of which memory can ſerve to give but a very faint idea. He obſerved that he was not an orator, & ſhould not at any time affect the language of eloquence, that even however in uttering the genuine and ſpontaneous ſentiments of his heart, on an occaſion ſo intereſting and ſo flattering, he experienced ſome embarraſſments ariſing from his defective acquaintance with the language in which he was about to ſpeak, but this defect he was certain free men would readily excuſe, if they were convinced of the ſincerity of the ſentiments which he ſhould deliver. He then adverted to the addreſs, and acknowledged in the moſt pathetic expreſſions, the ſenſe which he and his fellow citizens muſt entertain in finding ſo noble an avowal of the principles of the revolution in France, and ſo cordial an eſteem for her citizens, exiſting in a country for which ſhe had ſpilled her blood, diſburſed her treaſures, and to which ſhe is allied by the deareſt fraternal ſentiments, and the moſt important political intereſts," France, continued M. Genet, is ſurrounded with difficulties; but her cauſe is meritorious, it is the cauſe of mankind, and muſt prevail. With reſpect to you I will declare openly and freely, for the miniſters of a republic ſhould have no ſecrets no intrigue, that from the remote ſituation of America and other circumſtances, ſhe does not expect that America ſhould become a party in the war, but remembering that ſhe has already combatted for your liberties—and if it was neceſſary, and ſhe had the power, would cheerfully again enliſt in your cauſe, we hope, and every thing I hear and ſee aſſures me our hope will be realized, that her citizens will be treated as brothers in danger and diſtreſs. Under this impreſſion my feelings at this moment are inexpreſſible, and when I tranſmit your addreſs to my fellow-citizens in France, they will conſider this day as one of the happieſt of their infant Republic."

It is impoſſible to deſcribe with adequate energy, the ſcene that ſucceeded. Shouts and ſalutations were not unaccompanied with other evidences of the effect which this intereſting interview had upon the paſſions of the parties, who were engaged in it. From the citizens in the room, M. Genet turned his attention to the citizens who were aſſembled in the ſtreets, addreſſing them in a few but emphatic ſentences from one of the windows.

The committee having thus diſcharged the duties of their appointment, took an affectionate leave of M. Genet, and returned with their fellow citizens in peace and order. Every man who had joined in the addreſs, departed with this virtuous and patriotic ſatisfaction, that he had at once teſtified his gratitude to a faithful ally, in the hour of her diſtreſs; and demonſtrated his attachment to thoſe republican principles, which are the baſis of the American government.

At 12 o'clock on Saturday morning, M. Genet, agreeably to his intention previouſly expreſſed, delivered in writing to the committee a copy of the following anſwer to the addreſs.

THE ANSWER.

Citizen GENET, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France, to the

CITIZENS,

If gratitude be not acknowledged a virtue among deſpots, it is evidently ſuch among freemen. Of this truth I have received abundant proofs on my journey from Charleſton to Philadelphia. In every place the general voice of the people convinced me in a moſt ſenſible manner of their real ſentiments and ſincere and friendly diſpoſitions towards the nation which I have the honor to repreſent, and the advancement of that common cauſe which ſhe alone ſupports with ſo much courage.

Citizens, your addreſs has completed my ſatisfaction, and I aſſure you that the day your Brethren in France ſhall receive it will be a day of gladneſs to them. This I anticipate, that from the effect it has had upon myſelf, it will have the ſame upon them from thoſe wiſe and liberal ſentiments, thoſe juſt and excellent ideas which characterize it.

In my private capacity of a citizen, I am highly flattered with the favourable opinion you have formed of me; and I promiſe to make every exertion in my power to render myſelf worthy of that good opinion, and to juſtify the confidence my country has repoſed in me. My conduct while among you ſhall be to the heighth of our national political principles—an unbounded openneſs ſhall be the conſtant rule of my intercourſe with thoſe wiſe and virtuous men into whoſe hands you have entruſted the management of your public affairs. I will expoſe candidly to them the great objects on which it will be our buſineſs to deliberate, and the common intereſt of both nations will, I have no doubt be the compaſs of our direction; for without ſuch a guide, what would become of both nations, expoſed as we mutually are to the reſentment, the hatred and the treachery of all the tyrants of the earth, who, you may reſt aſſured are at this moment armed not only againſt France, but againſt liberty itſelf.

(Signed) GENET.

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Laſt Saturday, a committee, appointed by the German Republican Society of Philadelphia, waited on M. Genet, Miniſter, Plenipotentiary from the Republic of France to the United States, with the following Addreſs:

Citizen Genet, Miniſter Plenipotentiary

FROM THE

REPUBLIC OF FRANCE,

To the United States of America.

SIR,

THE German Republican Society of Philadelphia, congratulate you as the Repreſentative of *the people* of France, on your ſafe arrival in this city: We welcome you, with heart-felt joy, to this Land of Liberty, which your generous and gallant *nation* contributed to make happy. We feel the livelieſt ſympathy for the diſtreſſes of our republican brethren, who are combatting the fell hoſts of tyrants, in defence of their own natural rights, and the rights of mankind; and deplore, that a nation, from whom we are deſcended, ſhould be among the firſt in the conſpiracy againſt Liberty. We ſee, with pain and horror, the confederation of all European deſpots againſt Freedom—their united efforts to ſupercede the *general will* of France: but though foes encompaſs her brave ſons, we truſt, the arm, nerved to Liberty, will be invincible, and that the milleniun of political happineſs, is opening its proſpects upon them. The combinations of the ſovereignty of the people, are the only ſecurity for general liberty and happineſs; and we flatter ourſelves, theſe will be at length ſo well underſtood, as to fix the Rights of Man upon an immoveable baſis, and that the French nation will give an example to the European world, of rulers and ruled having but one object and one will—THE GOOD OF THEIR COUNTRY.

With our beſt wiſhes for the perpetual union and freedom of our reſpective republics, and for your full enjoyment of every bleſſing which can ſerve the glorious cauſe in which you are embarked.

We are,

With ſentiments of republican affection,

Your friends.

By order of the ſociety,

Henry Kammerer, Preſ.

Michael Leib, } Sec'ries.
Andrew Geyer, }

Philadelphia, May 17, 1793.

To which he returned the following

ANSWER:

To the German Republican Society of Philadelphia.

Citizens,

I have had the ſatisfaction of ſpending ſeveral years of my life among the people of Germany, and during my ſtay with them, knew how to eſteem and reſpect thoſe individuals, whom the abſurd prejudices of birth, and the diſgraceful habits to ſlavery, had not entirely eſtranged from humanity. It was ever my opinion, that this great nation would enthuſiaſtically rouſe itſelf to vindicate and maintain with invincible firmneſs, the ſacred flame of liberty, as ſoon as it could free itſelf from the incumbrances of its monſtrous conſtitution:—That deſirable event has not yet, however, taken place. The hoſts of deſpots that have poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſovereignty of the German people, ſtill continue to rivet their chains upon them; I am convinced, however, my opinion is well founded, notwithſtanding, and, that Germany will be FREE.

The republican ſentiments that animate the hearts of all thoſe I have had opportunity of ſeeing beyond the limits of their own unfortunate country, are a convincing proof to me, that this will be the caſe; and under ſuch a view of things, ſo important to the ſincere friends of humanity, I cannot expreſs how much your addreſs has excited my ſenſibility.

I ſhall make your ſentiments known to my fellow citizens, and have no doubt they will receive, with the moſt lively marks of ſatisfaction, the good wiſhes you have expreſſed for the ſucceſs of their arms and the extenſion of their principles.

GENET.

GRIFFITH OWEN,

CLOCK-MAKER,

No. 73, north ſide of Mulberry-ſtreet, between Second-ſtreet and Moravian alley,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he ſtill continues to carry on the Clock-making buſineſs, in all its various branches: thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on having their commands executed with the utmoſt neatneſs and diſpatch; he has now on hand, ready finiſhed, three or four Clocks, with caſes, which he will diſpoſe of reaſonably for caſh; and as he is determined to keep a conſtant ſupply of thoſe articles, he flatters himſelf that it will always be in his power to comply with any orders he may receive. The neatneſs of his work, and the promptitude of the execution, he hopes will merit the attention of the public.

N. B. Mr. JACOB CARVER carries on the Watch-making buſineſs at the ſame place.

May 13, 1793. †

WATCHES.

A LARGE and very elegant aſſortment of warranted WATCHES, imported in the Pigou, from London, and for ſale, by ISAAC PRICE, Clock and Watch maker, north Market-ſtreet, No. 79, oppoſite to Strawberry alley, and at the ſhop of ROBERT LESLIE and ISAAC PRICE, north Market-ſtreet, No. 187, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, conſiſting of capped watches of a ſuperior quality, ladies' enamelled and plain gilt ditto, and ſilver watches, from five to three guineas price. A ſuitable abatement will be made to purchaſers by the quantity.

Alſo, Elegant CHAINS, SEALS, &c.

May 13, 1793. ‡

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ALEXANDER MAJOR, late of Gwynedd township, in the county of Montgomery, Yeoman, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are likewiſe deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, in order for payment.

JOSEPH M'CLEAN, } Executors.
ROBERT LOLLER, }

And likewiſe, all perſons indebted to the eſtate of GEORGE ADAM SNYDER, late of Gwynedd township aforeſaid, Yeoman, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, in order for payment.

ROBERT LOLLER, Executor.

May 7, 1793. ‡

WANTED,

TWO families, who can furniſh 4 or more girls, from 12 years old upwards, to work in a paper-mill. Such families, who can produce a good recommendation, will be accommodated with a good convenient houſe and garden, clear of rent, and employment for their children at generous wages. Apply to Trumans and Longſtroth, No. 38, North Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets, Philadelphia, or at their mill in Moreland township, on the Pennepack, about 3 or 4 miles below the old York road, at either of which places the market prices will be given, for Clean Linen and Cotton Rags and Old Ropes. 6 May 13.

By the April Packet, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have Advices, extracted from British papers, to the 6th of April.

BARCELONA, March 1.

The Superintendant of the cannon foundery of this city has been arrested. He is accused of having kept up a correspondence with the French, and it is said that papers have been found in his custody, which will tend to convict him. Several Catalonians have also been arrested. They are suspected of having had the perfidious design of setting fire to the powder magazine.

Twenty-three French merchant ships have been carried into one of the ports situated at the distance of two leagues from this city. The convoy consisted of twenty seven, but four of them escaped.

ROME, March 6.

The Governor or Vice-Roy of Sardinia is preparing to effect a landing in Corsica, since the Corsicans are only waiting for foreign succours to rid themselves of the government of the French.

All our clergy give the fourth part of their income during the war. The same laudable example is followed in Spain and Portugal, by approbation of his holiness.

VIENNA, March 16.

The accounts of the victories gained by our armies in the Netherlands, succeed each other rapidly. The joy of the inhabitants of this capital is extreme, and the air resounds with the shouts of "Long live Francis II." "Long live Cobourg!" Long live the Arch Duke Charles."

On the 13th the Emperor wrote in his own hand a very gracious letter to the Field Marshal Prince of Saxe Cobourg.

Each regiment of our cavalry will be reinforced by a squadron, which will be remounted by six thousand horses, which the Ottoman Porte has sent to our court, at the rate of forty florins a piece. Each regiment of infantry will also be reinforced by a fourth battalion, so that our armed force will amount to more than 600,000 men, half of which are destined against the French, and the other half will serve to cover the frontiers, and for the garrisons of our vast monarchy.

BAREUTH, March 18.

Every day new Austrian troops march through Franconia, and by means of two corps-de reserve, the formation of whom the Court of Vienna has lately ordered, there will be 200,000 Austrian troops under arms in the Netherlands, in Germany, and in Piedmont. The Hungarian infantry regiment of Beaulieu passed through Staubingen on the 12th, in the morning, and was followed on the same day by a division of Hussars, of the regiment of Barco.

BRUSSELS, March 22.

Yesterday arrived the Flanders and Dutch mails; the former of which brought us the Brussels Gazettes, with the restored Black Eagle, down to the date of the 28th instant.

By these, the intelligence is confirmed to us, that the enemy have entirely evacuated the Belgic territories.

Dumourier was at Brussels so late as the 23d ult.—at midnight he left it, till which time the French patroles remained at their posts, and tolerable good order was preserved; but so soon as they were gone, and no authority existing as a check, the populace proceeded to pillage every place where any valuables were deposited; these tumultuous proceedings were not stopt till the next day, when the Austrian advanced guard arrived.

On the following day arrived the Arch Duke, accompanied by the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, and other General officers.

This Prince arrived with a column of the army, and was received at the gate of this city, about half after one, by the Magistrates and other officers, who accompanied his Royal Highness to the Collegiate Church of St Gudule, to render thanks to God for the success of the arms of his august brother. After the Te Deum had been sung, and after having examined the ravages that the French had made in this Church, his Royal Highness went to the Court, where an apartment had been prepared for him; the furniture and the moveables here had either been pillaged or sold by the French. In the evening all the fronts of the houses were illuminated; and his Royal Highness taking a carriage, shewed himself in almost every quarter of the city, amidst such a number of people, that they frequently obstructed his passage, and filled the air with acclamations.

The sacred vessels, chandeliers, and other things of silver, taken away by the Executive Council from the churches and neighbouring abbeys, were restored on the 23d ult. by order of General Dumourier. On the next day the Burgesses, after having pulled down the pretended tree of liberty, with the cap at the summit of it, drew it by a cord through the streets adjacent to the grand palace, where making a great fire, they committed it to the flames, crying, "To the Devil with *la Carmagnole* and the Jacobins; Francis II. for ever."

The brazen statue of his late Royal Highness Prince Charles, which stood in the Place Royale, and had been overthrown by the French Sans Culottes, and deposited in one of the courts of the Council, to be converted into cannon or coin, was yesterday set up again, in its former place.

In order that the brave troops of his majesty, our august Sovereign, may pursue the enemy, and deliver our fine Provinces from their presence, the burghers of this city have been invited to take up arms.

March 24.

The whole French army arrived in this neighbourhood yesterday, and filed off successively through the city and under the walls. They continued their march during the night, and this morning none of them were to be seen. Owing to the good conduct of General Dumourier, the retreat was effected in the best order possible. He himself, and his Aides-de-Camp, remained always on horseback to restrain the troops. He, besides, abandoned to the populace the magazines of flour, bread and rice, which afforded them occupation from eight o'clock yesterday evening, till eleven this forenoon. Having finished this business, and taking advantage of the distance of the troops, the populace plundered the houses of the two brothers Chopel, and of a person named La Fay; the two former having been representatives of the people, and the latter one of the chiefs of the Jacobin Club. Simon, formerly a coach-harness maker, but lately a contractor for provisions, was exposed to great danger, and would certainly have been destroyed, had not six Hulans and some of the Cavalry of Marechaussee come to his assistance.

March 27. In the night of Monday last, the French evacuated Namur, and left all their cannon upon the ramparts. The Austrians marched in yesterday morning at eight o'clock.

BERLIN, March 24.

The cordon of troops of his Prussian Majesty in Poland, who, according to the original intention, were to stop at Czenstochow, have been ordered to advance farther into the Palatine of Cracaw, as far as the source of the Warthe. The Prussian patroles detached before, and consisting of Hussars, were, on this occasion, attacked by the troops of the republic, who killed one of them, wounded another, and took a third prisoner. General Mollendorf, irritated at this audacity, demanded satisfaction. To obtain it sooner, and to prevent the Poles from any more opposing the orders he last received from his court, his Excellency having detached some battalions by way of a reinforcement to Czenstochow, repaired thither in person on the 20th of this month, to execute his orders by force of arms, in case any farther attempts should be made to oppose them.

According to the last advices from Warsaw, his Polish Majesty will certainly set out on the 4th or 5th of April, for Grodno, in order to assist personally at the Diet.

We are assured also, that our court will instantly declare, by a manifesto, its right to that part of Poland which it has just now caused its troops to occupy; that that country has been taken possession of as a district of Prussia; and that as such it will be incorporated into the Prussian monarchy. According to the above mentioned letters from Warsaw, the affair of the Frenchman, Bonneau, formerly one of the Secretaries of M. Descorches, is likely to be attended with disagreeable consequences to him. It appears by his papers, which have been searched, that he kept up a correspondence, not only with the French ministry and General Dumourier, but that he even fomented intrigues in Russia and at the court of Dresden. All the secret correspondence of the French embassy, written in cyphers, has been discovered on this occasion, and the consequence will probably be, that the General Confederation, in imitation of Russia, will order all the French who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, to quit, within a limited time, the territories of the republic.

BREDA, April 1.

The French, in their evacuation of this fine city and fortress, on Saturday last, have left behind them every possible mark of spoil that barbarism could devise. The inside of the beautiful palace belonging to the Prince of Orange, is totally destroyed, with all its military paintings; and the cedar wainscoting was wantonly converted into fuel—and the grand saloon and cathedral were indecently converted into stabling for their cavalry! In repossessing ourselves of this place, we were sorry to find, that the leading Dutch Patriots, under whose influence General Byland is supposed to have treacherously surrendered it to the enemy, had previously made their escape. As the Barony of Breda forms the most valuable part of the Stadholder's hereditary possessions, the enemy have been more than commonly industrious in despoiling it.

WILLIAMSTADT, April 2.

The fleet of boats, with the whole brigade of British Guards on board, except four companies, passed this fortress yesterday, about three o'clock P. M. with a leading wind, for Bergen-op Zoom: Our fort fired a royal salute to his highness the duke of York's standard, who, in his yacht, led the van. As the fleet were ordered to make their passage through the East Scheldt, their arrival could not be expected before the next evening. Their destination was certainly, with the other English troops now following them, to prevent any succours being thrown into Breda by the French, and to facilitate their own junction with the Hanoverian forces, whose avant corps is expected to arrive at Nimmegen on the 9th instant.—The whole system of the war being so suddenly changed by the evacuation of Brabant, as well as Holland, it is not easy to ascertain, whether the British troops now will, or will not pass the frontiers of our Dutch ally in pursuit of the enemy. If they proceed no further, their arrival will, at least, have rescued the Seven Provinces of Holland from the miserable yoke which the Gallic Democrat designed for them:—but this, we fear, will not satisfy the gallant ardor that pervades the whole line.

HAGUE, April 2.

On the 28th ult. a capitulation for the surrender of Gertruydenberg was signed, allowing the French *garrison* to march out with the honours of war, and to proceed for France. A disagreement however afterwards took place, respecting the construction to be put upon the word *garrison*. The French insisted, that as there were no exceptions in the capitulation, every person composing part of their force constituted *the garrison*. The Dutch insisted that Frenchmen only were intended to be included in the capitulation, and that it never was meant to consider Dutch rebels and deserters as part of the French *garrison*.—A battle ensued, which lasted near three hours—The Dutch lost a Captain of grenadiers, had six men killed, and several wounded. The French loss in killed is unknown, but a Colonel, a Captain, and a Lieutenant, with 150 men, several horses, and a piece of cannon, were taken.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York left Dordrecht yesterday for Bergen-op-Zoom, with all the guards, except four companies, which are to remain there a few days longer. The 14th, 37th, and 53d regiments, are also under orders to proceed to Bergen-op Zoom.

Gertruydenberg and Breda, the difficulties which had occurred having been overcome, and written orders to capitulate having been received by the respective Governors from M. Dumourier himself, surrendered, as it is imagined, on this day.

April 3. Lord Auckland will set out, in a few days, for Brussels, for a conference with the Prince of Cobourg. The Court of Orange are in the highest spirits in consequence of the total expulsion of the French from the United Provinces. A grand gala was given the night before last on the occasion. General Byland's court marshal goes on with great *solemnity*; he is still a close prisoner, not being permitted even to appear personally before his judges, nor is the court open to any but its component members. The re-surrender of Gertruydenberg and Breda, on honourable terms, was much approved of here, till it was generally known that the chief Dutch patriots had got out of it by stealth, a few nights since.

Subsequent to Captain Bentinck's route through this place from the Austrian army, we have received authentic advice, that, on Dumourier's retreat to Lisle and Valenciennes, a general spirit of revolt had shewn itself in those garrisons. He declares, "that his fatal overthrow on the "22d and 23d of last month, was imputa- "ble only to the treachery which had "been instilled through his line, by the "arts of the encreasing aristocracy in the "National Convention." Being tolerably secure, however, in the fortress of Lisle, with 18,000 picked men, in whom he can confide, he will probably take some time to reflect, before he risques another action in favour of the Conventional Banditti. It is now more probable, that he may open the gates to the sound of *Vive le Roi!* than march out of them again to the tune of *Ca ira!*---He acknowledges to have lost 7000 men in the affair of la Montagne de Fer; the greater part of which fell in flight, when the Prince de Cobourg, at the head of the Austrian cavalry, fell upon his rear, and harassed it for eight miles in its retreat. The German commanders agree, that Dumourier acquitted himself ably and valiantly:---The Prince de Cobourg, in a letter to the Duke of York, states, "that his conduct displayed, through the whole day, a *chef d'œuvre* of military tactics!"

PLYMOUTH, April 3.

Letters from Jersey mention, that a Gentleman arrived from Brittany states, that a very large body of people had assembled and defeated a body of National troops, and were marching to Angers to release 200 of their comrades, confined there in prison.

LONDON, April 6.

Yesterday afternoon, Capt. Hawes, of the second Nancy cutter, belonging to Deal, arrived in St. Margaret's Bay, with dispatches from Ostend for Admiral M'Bride. The cutter left Ostend at eleven o'clock on Thursday night, and brings most important intelligence. We understand, that Dumourier is arrived at Lisle with his forces, and that he had scarce made his appearance, before M. Beurnonville, and five commissioners from the Convention, had come down with orders to bring him up a prisoner to Paris. Dumourier did not follow the example of La Fayette; he resisted the order of the Convention, and having felt the pulse of his army, arrested the commissioners and sent them to the Prince of Cobourg, as hostages for the safety of the Queen and Royal Family. He then proclaimed the young Louis King, at the head of the army, and sent a dispatch to Paris, intimating his determination to proceed immediately thither, and support the claim of the Dauphin to the throne of his ancestors, as, from the conduct of the Convention, he saw at length that France could only be saved by a general resistance to their horrid tyranny.

Such is the report that has come to our ears of this important dispatch; and which we give literally as we have received it. It is added, that in consequence of the news of Dumourier's defeat, and of the violent measures taken by the Convention, the tumult in Paris had risen to the most extravagant height. The parties had actually come to blows; the barriers were shut, the white flag, with a mourning crape over it, was flying in the streets, and numbers of people had mounted the white cockade.

The news from the provinces were of the same kind. The Royal party had triumphed every where; and now that Dumourier had declared for the same cause, there was not a doubt but they would put a speedy end to the confusion, the tyranny, and the calamities of the kingdom.

The same dispatches bring an account, that a body of Austrian troops had at length entered Ostend, and satisfied the inhabitants, that they had nothing further to dread from the French troops hovering about in the vicinity; and by this supply, the place, so critically opened by the spirited measures of Admiral M'Bride, was rendered secure, so that trade will revert into its accustomed channel.

Besides the above particulars, intelligence has been received, that the merchants and principal inhabitants of Dunkirk are ready to deliver up that place to the Royal Party, and have sent a boat to Admiral M'Bride, requesting him to send over two frigates to take possession of the town.

By a passenger on board the packet from Ostend, who had dexterously made his way from Paris to that place, we learn, that affairs continued at Paris on the 26th ult. in a state of much concealed disquiet, but without any outward burst. The provinces were still pregnant with tumult, and the news of Dumourier's defeat had thrown all Paris into such consternation, that it was impossible to foretel what extravagant horrors might be the result.

The process of the beautiful and interesting Mad. de St. Clair had been concluded; and this charming young woman had been condemned to death, only because she had, with the terrors natural to the sex, flown to avoid massacre—and, horrid as the circumstance will be to the feelings of Englishmen, she was executed, and her estate confiscated.

Lieutenant Dickson, of the second Nancy cutter, early this morning brought dispatches of the utmost importance to the Admiralty, relating to the above intelligence, which has been forwarded by Admiral M'Bride.

Wednesday advice was received at Lloyd's, that upwards of fifty sail of Merchant ships are now on their passage from the Leward Islands to London and Liverpool.

The insurance from the West-Indies and America to London, is now done at fifteen guineas per cent. without convoy.

From Amsterdam they write that an additional duty has taken place of one half per cent. *ad valorem*, on all goods exported from the United Netherlands to the United States of America; and one per cent. on all goods imported into the said Netherlands from the United States.

It is said, that when the Deputies of the Convention sent to M. de Gaston, the leader of the insurgents of Brittany, demanding of him, whether he had taken arms for, or against the Republic---he replied, "If I had conducted myself like those who have sent you hither, I should have had you hanged up instantly without any form of trial---but I will not thus disgrace an honourable cause; we have only taken arms to purge France of the villains who despoil her, and we will not lay them down till these shall be destroyed. Depart instantly, and inform the tyrants of Paris, that the heads of the Municipal Officers and Administrators which are in our hands, shall answer for the safety of those persons attached to our cause, whom the Convention have put in fetters!"

Admiral M'Bride's cruizers stretch across the whole channel, and nothing can escape them. They have taken a number of vessels, neutral bottoms, laden with grain and stores, the cargoes of which we suppose will be bought by government, and, in the mean time, their capture, they conceive, must greatly distress the enemy.

As there have been various conjectures, and various rumours, respecting the stoppage of the communication between Great Britain and France, it may not be amiss to quote precisely the conclusive part of Cambon's speech on that subject, delivered on the 18th ult. the last day on which any proceedings of the Convention have reached this country.

After expatiating on the attempts made by the external enemies of the republic (by England more especially) to foment internal discords, he expresses himself thus: "We must cut matters short with these islanders, who disperse their gold to bri-

ganize among us civil war, and to lead us to counter-revolution. I demand that, from this moment, we forbid all correspondence with the powers with which we are engaged in war." After some discussion this object was referred to the diplomatic committee to be reported without delay.

It is probable that ere this time, a decisive action may have been fought between the armies of Custine and the king of Prussia. The last account left them in a situation such as to expect nothing less every day. A defeat in this quarter would certainly give the *coup de grace* to French republicanism.

Of the manufacturing towns affected by the present war, Manchester stands the foremost. The number of hands out of employ there is very great; and in consequence thereof that place daily furnishes a proportionate number of men to the parties beating up for recruits.

We can say nothing of France, further than what rests upon prevailing reports; these are now various, and to the following effect:

That the National Convention about the 27th ult. were engaged in a tumultuous debate, in which it was proposed to remove themselves from Paris to a place of greater safety.---That the counter revolutionists having heard of the discomfiture of Dumourier, and encouraged by the successive progress of their brethren in Brittany, &c. had proceeded to talk in lofty terms---that a turbulent mob had assumed to themselves all power, and were engaged when the last accounts left Paris, in plundering and burning the public and private buildings, threatening to lay the whole city in ashes if the enemy advanced into the territory.

The report keeps its ground, and has received many additional circumstances, tending to give it a face of probability, that the insurgents of Brittany have actually defeated the army sent to quell the insurrection, and possessed themselves of several surrounding provinces.

Various rumours respecting Gen. Dumourier are added---that he had left Valenciennes---that he was at Lisle---that he was wounded at Lisle---that he was on his route to Paris. All these are given as they are received.

Not any of the foreign papers bring the intelligence from Paris down to a later date than the 21st ult. of which day we have long been in possession of the French Journals; so that of the prevailing reports we can only say, that notwithstanding the prohibition of communication which exists between this country and France, respecting the affairs of Brittany, if they are as stated, it is not difficult for us to receive letters by the way of Guernsey and Jersey.

The whole country of the Netherlands collectively, consisting of 17 Provinces, is but three hundred miles in length and two hundred in breadth, seven of which belong to the Dutch, and the other ten to French and Austrians; formerly the whole were in the possession of the Spaniards. There is no territory of its extent in the world, in which there is such a number of strong fortified cities and towns, but the most of them has been unfortunately the seat of war for near two centuries and a half, with very few years of intermission between each, so that a deluge of blood has been spilled on those plains. The Seven United Provinces, which were leagued by a treaty of confederacy, at Utrecht, in 1579, alone worked out their independency, and tho' their country has suffered least by acts of hostility, yet it has several times been invaded.

The people of France begin to discover, that their present rulers have attempted to establish a despotism far more tyrannical and odious than the other government, of which they had certainly some cause to complain.

The seeds of counter revolution are plentifully sowing in all parts of that extensive country. The ancient Dukedoms of Brittany and Normandy have taken the lead, and boldly oppose the authority of the convention; nor is this to be wondered at, when it is considered, that those, and several other provinces, were not conquered by the arms of France, but annexed to the crown by intermarriages, failure of issue in the ducal families, or voluntary submission of the inhabitants, who stipulated for the uninterrupted enjoyment of their respective rights, privileges and fundamental laws: in consequence, any writ, mandatory, or edict, for levying taxes, &c. issued by the Minister at Versailles, could have no authority in those parts of France, until acknowledged and confirmed by the States.

Thus freed from the oppressions usually practised in the ancient hereditary dominions, they have gained little, and lost much, by the revolution, which has destroyed every privilege that distinguished their country, by melting them down into the general mass of republican freedom and equality.

ST. JOHN's, (Antigua) May 2.

The fleet from England, under Admiral Gardner, arrived at Barbadoes on Friday; the merchantmen and transports did not accompany them.

It is generally believed at Dominico, that the French fleet is arrived at Martinique---This is grounded upon the inhabitants to the eastward of the former island hearing repeated firing of cannon on Saturday last, at the latter. The admirals at Barbadoes will have early intimation of it, as the Berbice left Dominico on Sunday for Barbadoes, intending in her way to look into Fort Royal.

The Fairy sloop of war, Capt. Laforey, was dispatched home with the news of the capture of Tobago.

GRENADA, April 19.

This morning the schooner Swift, Capt. Ryal arrived here from Tobago, with the agreeable news of the capture of that island. We have been favoured with the following particulars by Col. Baillie.

On Sunday, the 14th, at 2 o'clock, a signal was made that an enemy's fleet was off Courland, and in about an hour afterwards the Trusty, and the other vessels in the squadron, came to anchor in the bay. Gen. Cuyler immediately landed with the troops consisting of 350 men, and marched directly to Cinnamon Hill, where he halted, and dispatched a flag of truce to the fort, to demand the surrender of the island. The Governor returned for answer, that they would hold out to the last extremity. It was then determined to carry the hill by storm, and the necessary preparation being made, the troops marched at one o'clock on Monday morning, taking the road through the town of Port Louis. They were formed in two columns, the one under the immediate command of the General, the other led by Major Gordon of the 60th.

The firing began about two o'clock, and continued obstinate for about three quarters of an hour, when Major Gordon with the light infantry entered the fort, and made himself compleatly master of the hill.

At day light the capture was announced by hoisting the union flag, and firing the morning gun.

All accounts agree in bestowing the highest encomiums on the cool and determined courage manifested by the British troops on the occasion; and the conduct of Major Gordon, in preventing the slaughter that almost unavoidably follows a storm, reflects equal honour on his own humanity and the discipline of the troops he commanded.

In addition to the above account, we are informed that there were near 300 men in the fort at the time of the assault; that seven of the assailants were killed, and a few wounded; among the latter are General Cuyler (slightly) and Lieutenant Gayer of the 67th who joined the expedition, at Barbadoes as a volunteer.

LEXINGTON, April 6.

On the 26th of March, a company, consisting of 9 men, 2 women, and eight children, on their way to this state, were attacked about five miles from the Hazle Patch, toward Laurel river, about an hour before sun-set, by a party of Indians, supposed to be about thirty. The nine men dismounted and defended the women and children for about fifteen minutes, during which time they fired four or five rounds, but being overpowered, and the Indians closing in on all sides, the whole were killed or taken, except four, who escaped, one of which is dangerously wounded.

Names of the killed and missing.

Joel Carder and his family; James Anthony and family; Mathews Flournoy; —— Spilman and Thomas Pentston, James Jones wounded, Robert Hill, James M'Farland and William Anthony escaped unhurt. —The above account is given by one of the men who escaped.

We are just now informed that Penisston, and one of the children that was missing, has since come in.

On Monday evening last, Morgan's station, on Slate creek, was taken and burnt by a party of thirty-five Indians; two of the inhabitants were killed, and nineteen taken prisoners; they were pursued, and within about thirty miles the whole of the prisoners were found tomahawked and scalped, one of which (a woman) was found alive in her senses, after being tomahawked and two scalps taken off. —— We have the above information from the husband of the unfortunate woman.

Monday evening they stole about 30 horses from Man's lick. The same day a boat was fired on in the Ohio, at the 18 mile island, by about 25 Indians, luckily nobody was hurt. On Tuesday evening they took a boy from Eastin's mill, in Jefferson county, and carried him to the Ohio, then set him at liberty, and gave him a knife and pipe tomahawk. The same day took a man coming from the Salt works to Steel's Ferry.

On Saturday last the Indians killed a man on the Beech fork of Salt river.

CHARLESTON, May 2.

In Jamaica, they are vigorously employed in fitting out privateers. A shallop with 12 muskets, had sent three prizes into Port Royal.

Twelve or fourteen privateers were expected to be ready to sail from Nassau in a few days; three of which intended to cruize off the Carolina coast. A frigate was hourly expected to arrive there from England.

A Proclamation.

Whereas it is judged expedient, in the present circumstances of the country, to allow the admission of provisions into the differentports within this government; I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of his majesty's honourable council, to issue this my proclamation, allowing and permitting, and I do hereby allow and permit the importation for six months, computing from the day of the date hereof, into the ports of Nassau, Exuma and Turks islands, as well in foreign as British bottoms, the following species of provisions, viz. corn and all sorts of grain and pulse, flower and bread, rice and every species of salted provisions; cattle and live stock of all kinds: of which the officers of his majesty's customs, and all whom it may concern, are to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand and seal of the said Islands, at Nassau (New Providence) the 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1793, and in the 33d year of his majesty's reign.

[Signed] DUNMORE.

Extract of a letter dated Nassau, 20th April, 1793.

Inclosed you have Lord Dunmore's proclamation, for permitting into this port, Exuma, and Turk's Islands, as well in foreign as British bottoms, all species of provisions, those concerned in foreign vessels, ought to be very cautious, and bring nothing but what is mentioned in the proclamation, for fear of seizure.

Yesterday his majesty's ship Serpent, capt. Lee, arrived from Jamaica, with circular dispatches; on her passage she took a French ship called the La Goinavier, Capt. Elee Volett, burthen 250 tons, with a quantity of claret on board, and brought in here for condemnation.

He reported, that dispatches have been sent to all the British consuls in America, that every American vessel found to have any provisions, warlike stores, &c. on board; and bound to a French port, are liable to seizure: The Serpent brought to three American vessels, and searched them very closely.

It is reported, that 3000 troops were poisoned in the Cape, and that a great number of the French troops, are called home from their Islands in the West-Indies.

Commodore Malvo, is waiting the arrival of the British fleet, either to deliver up or join the shipping with those under his command. They are busily employed in Jamaica, fitting out privateers, and a shallop with 12 guns (say muskets) had taken 3 prizes. There are three privateers fitting out here, and will be ready for sea next week.

STAUNTON, May 4.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent in the territory, south west of the Ohio, to his friend in this town, dated April 25, 1793,

"Says, that the Indians still continue their depredations on the frontiers—that a party of the militia, (a few days previous to he above date) had marched to the frontier of Cumberland, in order to guard them from the barbarous treatment of the savages.—That Governor Blount had given orders for a large body of militia to be in readiness at a minutes notice—and it was the general expectation, that another very heavy draught would soon take place.—He concludes thus, that their barbarities are so horrible and so numerous—he cannot give a particular account of them.

NEW-YORK, May 17.

COMMUNICATION.

The United States are an asylum to the people of the rest of the globe—since the adoption of the new constitution and the organization of the general government, the emigrations to this country have encreased beyond all calculation. The security to liberty, property, person and life, enjoyed under the auspices of this free and happy constitution, are the inducements which have operated so powerfully on the minds of every industrious reflecting emigrant—this security is at the present moment enjoyed in the highest perfection, and we trust will continue as the "sun shines, or the rivers run."

PHILADELPHIA, May 22,

From the Federal Gazette of May 21.

This day arrived here, in a short passage from Cape-Francois, the brig Sally, Capt. Cochran.

The following extract is copied from a letter written by a gentleman in Cape-Francois, May 8, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, and received by the Sally.

The Frigate La Concorde, of 44 guns and 4 howitzers, is arrived from Brest; in 28 days, and brought here Mr. Galboud, our new governor, with his lady, children, and sundry officers.---He brings with him about four millions of money. This day the convoy has been seen coming from Port-au-Prince, with two ships of the line, having the commissioners on board, with about 500 persons, intended to be shipped for France.

We hear from France, that Doumourier has quitted his army in Brabant, having been seduced *by dint of gold*; luckily his flight has not been attended with any evil consequence. We have 20 ships of the line in the Mediterranean, and eight in the channel---forty more ships were fitting out at Brest with great activity, and they must now be in readiness.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Sally, informs that there was not a man in the French army found base enough to accompany General Dumourier, when deserting the cause of liberty and his country.

Married, on Monday last, by the Right Reverend Dr. White, John Leamy Esq; merchant, of this city, to Miss Doughty.—George Hammond, Esquire, his Britanic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, to Miss Allen, eldest daughter of Andrew Allen, Esq; of this city.

BY ELISHA LAWRENCE, ESQUIRE, Vice-President, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief in and over the state of New-Jersey, and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Proclamation of the President of the United States of America, dated the twenty-second day of April last, has been officially communicated to me, representing that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great-Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part, and France on the other, declaring the disposition of the United States to observe a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers, and exhorting and warning the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may, in any manner, tend to contravene the same: And whereas it is the duty of this state, as a constituent member of the Union, to observe that friendly and impartial conduct towards the belligerent powers, which by the said Proclamation is declared to be the disposition of the United States, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the honourable the Privy Council of this state, to issue this Proclamation, hereby requiring the citizens of this state carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may, in any manner, tend to contravene such disposition; and enjoining all the officers thereof, according to the duties of their respective stations, to be vigilant and active in preventing any violation of injunctions so interesting to the prosperity of the United States: And I do, by these presents, further require the officers of the different ports within this state, to report to me, from time to time, the arrival, situation, and time destined for the departure of all ships of war, or other armed or prize vessels, belonging to any of the belligerent powers, to the end that such measures may be pursued, as shall be necessary to maintain tranquility in the harbours of this state, and manifest the strictest impartiality towards the said powers.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal at Arms, to be affixed, at Trenton, the sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and of the independence of the said state the seventeenth.

ELISHA LAWRENCE.

By the Vice-President.

BOWES REED, Secretary.

WHEEREAS WILLIAM HESS, late of Forks township, Northampton county, has sold to the subscribers a Plantation, and a certain share of a fishery on the river Lehigh, for which they have given bonds to the said Hess, in part payment for the sum of eight hundred and six pounds, payable as follow, viz. fifty pounds on the 27th day of November next, fifty pounds on the 27th day of May, 1794, and fifty pounds yearly on the 27th of May, to the year 1807, and the remaining fifty-six pounds on the 27th of May, 1808; and whereas the said William Hess has not fulfilled the contract on his part, the subscribers therefore give public notice to all persons, to take no assignment on any of of said bonds, as they are determined not to pay any of them until the said William Hess has fulfilled his contract, or they are compelled by law.

JACOB EYERLY jun.
* NICHOLAS KRAEMER.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Manheim township, Lancaster county, two miles from the borough of Lancaster, on the 30th of April last, an indented servant man, named MARTIN LIEBERKNECHT, a native of Switzerland, near forty years of age, about five feet ten inches high, strong built, has dark brown hair, and brown eyes. Had on when he went away, a new, round wool hat, a half worn ash coloured home-made cloath coat, a buckskin jacket, which has been widened by another patch of buckskin fixed in the forepart, a pair of half worn buckskin breeches, a pair of old blue woolen knit stockings, a pair of strong shoes, almost new, with double soals, and a pair of copper or brass buckels.

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to his said master, or secures him in any gail, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

PHILIP DIETRICT.

May 3d, 1793. *

CAME, on the 11th instant, into the subscriber's yard, a bald faced sorrel MARE. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay reasonable charges, and take her away.

* HENRY GEYER.

Hanover township, Montgomery county, May 15, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable overſhot Merchant, Griſt and Saw Mill, on a never-failing ſtream of water, with twenty-four acres of Limeſtone Land, ſeven of which is watered meadow, two orchards of grafted fruit, of the beſt kinds, and ſix acres of wood-land. The mill-houſe is of ſtone, two ſtories high, with three boulting-cheſts, the cloths all in good order, two pair of ſtones, one pair of which are French burr, the other country ſtones; from this mill is ſent as good flour to market as any that comes to it. There are on the premiſes a dwelling-houſe, with a ſtone cave and cooper's ſhop, together with a large ſtone barn, forty by thirty feet;---ſituate on the weſt ſide of Schuylkill, in Upper Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, and one quarter of a mile from Schoylkill, to which river there is a road that leads from the mill to a good fording-place over the ſame, near to which the canal is cutting, that will make it cheap and eaſy to tranſport flour, grain, and other articles, to and from the market. There are ſeveral other mill-ſeats on this eſtate, with water ſufficient for paper and powder mills, or any other works that require plenty of water; it would ſuit a ſtone-cutter to erect a mill, as there are ſeveral marble quarries which lie near it. It will be exchanged for property in or near the city, dry goods, or public ſecurities.

Alſo, a Plantation, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of good land, twenty miles from Philadelphia, at four pounds per acre.

Likewiſe, two thouſand two hundred and twenty-ſeven acres of land, on the Paquceſs creek, in Suſſex county, New-Jerſey. The greateſt part of this tract of land is meadow and white oak ſwamp; it lies within eight miles of the court-houſe. Suſſex is now conſidered the ſecond county in Jerſey in point of numbers, and is by far the moſt thriving in it. *

Enquire at No. 212, North Front-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of James Dilworth, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Briſtol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, weſt of Fourth-ſtreet. For terms, apply to the ſubſcribers, in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, and county aforeſaid; who deſire thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment and prevent trouble; alſo thoſe who may have any demands, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and ISAIAH WORRELL, } Execut.

1ſt month 28, 1793. § tf.

Wrought Iron Cheſts

Made and ſold by

JOHN WUCHERER,

Near the Bank of North-America, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia;

Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any ſize, of the beſt quality.

He alſo performs moſt other kinds of

Black and White Smiths Work,

On the ſhorteſt notice, and on reaſonable terms.

April 23, tbetf.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Iſaac Knight, ſenior, deceaſed, late of Abington townſhip, Montgomery county,

A PLANTATION, containing 202 acres of land, ſituate 11½ miles from Philadelphia, near the Old York road, and about one mile from Jenkin-town. There are on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling houſe, a large ſtone barn, with a ſtone milk houſe, on a never-failing ſpring, a large bearing orchard, and other fruit trees, upwards of 30 acres of meadow, part well watered; the arable land is natural to wheat and every other kind of grain; there is water in every field, and a ſufficiency of wood-land. For terms apply to Iſaac Knight, of Philadelphia, in Race-ſtreet, No. 116, or to Jonathan Tyſon, living in Jenkin-town, near the premiſes. April 23, 1791. *

Eight Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Moreland townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 20th of this inſtant, by a Negro Man, who calls himſelf JOSEPH, the following articles, viz. one great coat of Bath coating, one tight bodied coat of broad cloth, one under-veſt of linſey, double breaſted, one pair of corduroy breeches, two ſhirts, two pair of ſtriped linen trowſers, two pair of new ſhoes, one pair of blue ribbed woolen ſtockings, one pair of ſilver buckles carved. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negro (who is remarkably handſome for a Negro, being ſtraight noſed, thin lipped, and very black, about five feet nine inches high) and ſecures him in any gaol, giving information thereof, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

RYNEAR LUKENS.

April 22, 1793. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ANDREW CAMPBELL, late of Germantown townſhip, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, either by bond, note or book debt, are requeſted to make payment within two months from the date hereof. Thoſe who neglect making payment within the aforſaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts duly proven for payment, to §

BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, Ex.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, in the townſhip of Marple, county of Delaware, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, containing 210 acres of land; the ſituation is pleaſant and healthy. There are on ſaid Plantation a good ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, thirty-ſix feet front, and thirty deep, with four rooms on the lower floor, and five on the upper, a good ſtone barn, forty-five feet front, and thirty deep, cellared under for ſtables, cow-houſes, &c. And on one end of the Plantation a good houſe, ſtabling, orchard, &c. for a Tennant. There are two other orchards now in their prime, chiefly of the beſt grafted fruits, with a variety of other fruit trees, about 25 acres of good meadow, about 75 acres of wood-land, a good patt of the arable land has been limed, and produces good crops. The Plantation is in good repair. For further particulars, Enquire of STEPHEN COLLINS, Merchant, in Philadelphia, or of Dr. JONATHAN MORRIS, on the premiſes. †

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Sunday, the 17th of March, 1793, a Dutch Servant Man, named FRANCIS DUNNE, by trade a tallow-chandler and ſoap-boiler, about twenty-five or twenty-ſix years of age, five feet three, or four inches high, of a fair complexion, a ſmall beard, ſtraight darkiſh hair, and his eyes, it is believed, are darkiſh; he appears ſomewhat ſmaller in his every day dreſs than he does in his Sunday cloaths; he can ſpeak broken Engliſh, and ſays he can talk Low Dutch, that he is a good ſcholar in German, and can write ſome Engliſh; and pretends to be ſome ſort of a preacher; he arrived at Philadelphia on the 9th of September, 1792, in the ſhip Columbia, from Amſterdam, William Maley, maſter. The ſaid ſervant had on, and took with him, when he went away, a large caſtor cocked hat, about half worn, a dark blue broad cloth ſurtout coat, baſket buttons of the ſame colour, one olive coloured cloſe bodied coat and waiſtcoat, buttons covered with the ſame cloth, black ſatin waiſtcoat, black velvet breeches, with black buttons and ſilk kneebands, one black ſatinet ditto, black worſted ſtockings, a pair of woollen ditto, a new pair neat's leather ſhoes, a ſquare pair of ſilver ſhoe buckles, a ſquare pair of ſilver knee buckles, a ſmall ſtock buckle of ditto, a pair of black ſhoe and knee buckles, one pair of ſteel ditto, one white ſhirt without ſleeves, and two half ditto, one home-ſpun ſhirt, ſundry cravats, two cotton croſs barred handkerchiefs. It is likely he may change his name and cloaths, as he had a number with him which are not known. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM SUTTON, living in the Northern-Liberty townſhip, near the Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia county, or by THOMAS SUTTON, in Philadelphia, the corner of Front and Catharine-ſtreets, No. 366.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off upon their peril. It is expected that he went off in company with three other German ſervant men, viz. Andrew Bartal, Philip Bartal, and Jacob Millar.

Northern-Liberty townſhip, Philadelphia county, April 10, 1793. ‡

Notice is hereby given,

To the Debtors and Creditors of George Walker, pedlar, deceaſed, late of Tredyffrin townſhip, in Cheſter county,

THAT thoſe indebted will pleaſe to apply to Abraham Gardner, ſchoolmaſter, in Charleſtown, or Alexander Burneſs, in Tredyffrin, both of Cheſter county, and pay off their reſpective debts, before the laſt day of May inſtant, otherwiſe their accounts will then be put in the hands of a magiſtrate. Thoſe who have any demands, will pleaſe to bring in their accounts, duly authenticated, and they ſhall be diſcharged in due time, as far as may be according to law, by

ANDREW GARDEN, ALEXANDER BURNESS, } Adminiſtrat.

N. B. As ſaid George Walker died inteſtate, if he has any relations in this country, they are deſired to make themſelves known to the above adminiſtrators. ‡

April 29, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 27th of February laſt, from the ſubſcriber, in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, an apprentice lad, named Thomas M'Guire, about five feet nine inches high, has ſtrait fair hair, about 19 years of age, by trade a hatter; had on when he went away, a ſhort ſailor jacket, and lincey trowſers mixed red and blue, a pair of coarſe ſhoes tied with thongs, and a new white caſtor hat, not quite finiſhed; he is not yet capable of working as a journeyman. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice in any goal, ſo as his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

* JOHN FULTON.

LAW BOOKS.

GEORGE DAVIS, in the Prothonotary's office of the Supreme Court, Philadelphia, reſpectfully informs the gentlemen of the bar and their ſtudents, in this and other ſtates, that by the Camilla, juſt arrived from Dublin, he has received the following Books, which he begs to preſent to their attention, at the ſame modederate prices as have diſtinguiſhed his former ſales.

If gentlemen, reſiding at a diſtance, ſhould be pleaſed to favour him with their commands in writing, immediate reſpect ſhall be paid to them, and, with their permiſſion, if he has not the books by him, will direct them from Ireland ſo that they may be had in a few months after their orders are ſent.

G. D. expects, in a very ſhort time, new Editions of Bacon's Abridgement, Comyns' Digeſt, &c. &c.

No. 313, High-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
April 16, 1793.

FOLIO.

Hargrave and Butler's Coke upon Littleton.

OCTAVO.

Plowden's Commentaries, 2 vols.
Coke's Reports, 7 vols.
Croke's ditto, 2 vols.
Ditto ditto, vol. 2d.
Salkeld's ditto, 3 vols.
Kelyng's ditto,
Lord Raymonds, ditto, 3 vols.
Comyn's ditto,
Strange's ditto, 2 vols.
Bunbury's ditto,
Parker's ditto,
Wilſon's ditto, 3 vols.
Burrowes' ditto, including his Settlement Caſes and Caldecott's Continuation, 7 vols.
W. Blackſtone's ditto, 2 vols.
Cowper's ditto,
Douglaſs' ditto,
Vernon and Scriven's ditto,
Henry Blackſtone's ditto,
Term ditto, 3 vols.
Ditto ditto, vol. 3d.
Peere Williams' ditto, 3 vols.
Atkyns' ditto, 3 vols,
Veſey's ditto, 2 vols.
Ambler's ditto, 2 vols.
Brown's ditto, Temp. Thurlow, 2 vols.
Ditto, Caſes in Parliament, 8 vols.
Caſes Tempore Talbot,
Equity Caſes abridged, 3 vols.
Finch's Caſes in Chancery.
Caſes in Law, Equity and Conveyancing,
Barnes' Notes,
Repertorium Juridicum, 2 vols.
Lilly's Entries, 2 vols.
Mallories ditto, 2 vols.
Burn's Juſtice, 2 vols.
Stubb's Crown Circuit,
Boote's Hiſtory of a Suit at Law,
Harriſon's Chancery Practice, 2 vols.
Hinde's ditto,
Gilbert's Hiſtory and Practice C. B.
Richardſon's Practice B. R. and C. B. 2 vols.
Ditto ditto C. B.
Sheridan's ditto B. R.
Crompton's ditto B. R. and C. B. 2 vols.
Tidd's ditto B. R.
Schiefer's Practice of the Law, containing the Elements of Special Pleading, &c.
The Clerk's Aſſiſtant in the Practice of the Eccleſiaſtical Court,
Morgan's Eſſays, 3 vols.
Milford's Pleadings in Chancery,
Syſtem of Pleading,
Buller's Niſi Prius,
Eſpineſſe's ditto,
Interrogatories for the examination of Witneſſes in Courts of Equity,
Gilbert on Replevins,
Ditto on Rents,
Ditto on Deviſes,
Saunders on Uſes and Truſts,
Fearn on remainders,
Wright on Tenures,
Wilſon on Fines and Recoveries,
Pigott on common Recoveries,
Runnington on Ejectments,
Powell on Powers,
Ditto on Contracts,
Ditto on Mortgages,
Ditto on Deviſes,
Wood's Conveyancer. 4 vols.
William's Ditto, 2 vols.
Shepard's Touchſtone,
Loveleſs on Bills of Exchange,
Kyd on Awards,
Weſkett on Inſurance,
Parke on Ditto,
Reeve's Hiſtory of the Law of Shipping and Navigation.
Highmore on Bail,
Cooke's Bankrupt Laws,
Addenda to Cooke's Bankrupt Laws,
A ſuccinct digeſt of the Laws relating to Bankrupts,
Sayer's Law of Damages,
Ditto of Coſts,
Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 2 vols.
Hawkins' ditto, 2 vols.
Foſter's Crown Law,
Leach's ditto,
Boſcawen on Penal Statutes,
Barrington on the Statutes,
Francis' Maxims of Equity,
Law Grammar,
Burn's Law Dictionary,
Hargrave's Law Tracts,
Doctor and Student,
Blackſtone's Commentaries abridged,
Eunomus; or dialogues concerning the Law and Conſtitution of England,
De Lolme on the Conſtitution of ditto,
Sullivan's Lectures on ditto,
Woodeſon's Venerian Lectures, 2 vols.
Ditto's Elements of Juriſprudence,
Reeve's Hiſtory of the Engliſh Law, 4 vols.
Hale's Hiſtory of the common Law,
Smith's Wealth of Nations,
Vattel's Law of Nations.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Penroſe, late of Richland townſhip, Bucks county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to pay off the ſame to the ſubſcriber, within three months from this date; and all perſons having juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, within ſaid time, that they may be adjuſted, by

WILLIAM PENROSE, Adminiſtrator.

Richland, 4th Mo. 16, 1793. †

Harriſburgh Mail-Stage

STARTS every Wedneſday, from Mr. Henry Eply's, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, and arrives at Harriſburgh on the Saturday morning following——ſtarts from Mr. Crabb's, innkeeper, Harriſburgh, on Monday, and arrives on Wedneſday at Philadelphia.

☞ The READING STAGE ſtarts from Reading, at Mr. John Witman's, innkeeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tueſday morning; then ſtarts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greateſt care and attention ſhall be paid.

by the public's humble ſervant,

WILLIAM COLEMAN.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, No. 23 in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, has juſt received by the late arrivals from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will diſpoſe of wholeſale or retail for caſh or the uſual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſheares; common and taylors thimbles; bowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and brufhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell metal kettles; braſs and iron table chafing-diſhes; ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beck-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and gloe; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girths, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; currier knives and ſteels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-kettles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, faſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. t f.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26, 1793.

TO BE RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given in July next,

A MERCHANT MILL, alſo a COUNTRY and a SAW MILL, either ſeparately or together, with all the conveniences thereunto belonging, conſiſting of a good framed dwelling houſe, ſtore-houſe, granary, cooper's ſhop, ſtables, &c. all in perfect good order, and almoſt new, ſituated in a fine wheat country, on a conſtant and plentiful ſtream of water, at the head of a navigable creek, called Miſſipilion, from whence the ſhallops tranſport flour to Philadelphia, without any trouble to the miller, and adjoining a flouriſhing village, that always affords a very ready ſale for the offal of the Merchant Mill, and an abundance of cuſtom to the Country and Saw Mills. Thoſe advantages render theſe mills inferior to none in this country, and the ſituation for a ſtore is equal to any in the ſtate. The Merchant Mill is three ſtories high, with two pair of burr ſtones, double geared, a rolling ſcreen and fan, that cleans wheat into both hoppers, two boulting cheſts, and a machine for hoiſting that goes by water. This mill manufactures principally ſuperfine flour, that is much eſteemed as ſuch in Philadelphia. For terms apply to ROBERT LEWIS, & Co. merchants in Philadelphia, or to the ſubſcribers, near the premiſes. ELIZABETH THORNE,

PETER CAVERLY.

Milford, Kent county, Delaware,
May 1ſt, 1793.

STOP THIEF.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, laſt night, in Earl townſhip, Lancaſter county, near Coneſtogoe creek, a bay GELDING, ſhod all round, about eight years old, fourteen hands high, his tail docked ſhort, a middling large ſtar in his forehead, ſomething long, and ſmall below, paces and trots, ſomewhat hollow backed, ſome white ſpots on his back, carries middling high, and has good courage when rode. Whoever will take up the ſaid horſe, and give me notice where I may get him again, ſhall receive Ten Dollars reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges; and for ſecuring the thief ſafe in any goal, ſo that he can be brought to juſtice, Two Dollars, to be paid by

April 26, 1793. * JOHN SHIRK.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.

MAY, 1793.] THE [NUMBER 3289.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1793.

An ACT *for the regulation of the Militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.* (*Continued from* No. 2387.)

Sect. XVI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, In order to ascertain those persons, who, by their absence on the days of exercise, shall have incurred the fines above mentioned, a Serjeant, or the Clerk of each company shall, on every such day, in presence of the Captain or commanding officer of the company, at the end of one hour after the time appointed for the meeting of the company, or regiment, and also after the exercise is over, and before the men are discharged, call over a muster roll of the company, noting those who are absent, and a return shall be made, on the same or following day, of such absentees, which shall be signed by the Serjeant or Clerk, and by the Captain or commanding officer of each company, and shall, within ten days thereafter, if a regimental meeting, or if a company meeting, within ten days after the next regimental meeting, be returned by the said Captain or commanding officer of the company, upon his oath or affirmation, to the Inspector of the brigade, under the penalty of fifty dollars for every time he shall refuse or neglect to make such return; and if any of the said absentees shall have been unable to attend, from sickness, or unavoidable necessity, and shall, within the space of eight days next after the day of exercise, state his case, by himself or his friend, to the said Captain or commanding officer of the company, and satisfy him of the truth thereof, then the said Captain or commanding officer of the company shall mention in his said return the particular reasons of excuse which each absentee shall have made appear to his satisfaction, and the Inspector, on sight of the said return, shall admit every such excuse as shall appear to him reasonable, without favour or partiality, and remit the fines accordingly; but no excuse shall be received at any other time, or in any other manner, than is above prescribed.

Sect. XVII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That whenever it may be necessary to call into actual service any part of the militia, in case of rebellion, or of any actual or threatened invasion of this, or any of the neighbouring states, then it shall and may be lawful for the Governor to order into actual service, such part of the militia, by classes, as the exigency may require: *Provided*, That the part so called doth not exceed four classes of the militia of the brigade or brigades so called out: *And provided also*, That such brigade or brigades shall not be again called out to furnish any more militia, until an equal number of classes of the militia of the other brigade or brigades respectively, be first called, unless the danger of an invasion, from Indians or others, should make it necessary to keep in reserve the militia of such brigade or brigades for their own immediate defence.

Sect. XVIII. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That, to the end that the militia when called by classes shall be properly officered, the following order is hereby directed and enjoined, that is to say; For the first draft, the Captain of the first company, the Lieutenant of the second, and the Ensign of the fourth; second draft, the Captain of the second company, the Lieutenant of the first, and the Ensign of the third; third draft, the Captain of the third company, the Lieutenant of the fourth, and the Ensign of the second; fourth draft, the fourth Captain, the Lieutenant of the third company, and the Ensign of the first; fifth draft, the fifth Captain, the Lieutenant of the sixth company, and the Ensign of the eighth; sixth draft, the sixth Captain, the Lieutenant of the fifth company, and the Ensign of the seventh; seventh draft, the Captain of the seventh company, the Lieutenant of the eighth, and the Ensign of the sixth; eighth draft, the Captain of the eighth company, the Lieutenant of the seventh, and the ensign of the fifth;—non commissioned officers to take tour of duty with the commissioned officers; and the field officers of regiments, in every division and brigade in the state, shall be divided in like manner; and each class to be considered as a detachment from different corps, liable to serve two months, and no longer, and to be relieved by the class next in numerical order—the relief to arrive at least two days before the expiration of the term of the class to be relieved—but nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor from employing and calling out part of any class, or any company or companies, regiment or regiments, without respect to this rule, whenever the exigency is too sudden to allow the assembling the scattered militia, which compose the particular classes, and the service of the persons so called out shall be accounted as part of their tour of duty; and the pay of the militia in actual service shall commence two days before marching, and they shall receive pay and rations, at the rate of fifteen miles per day, on their return home.

Sect. XIX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall and may be lawful for any person called to do a tour of duty, to find a sufficient substitute, such substitute being approved of by the Captain or commanding officer of the company which he shall be offered to serve in: *Provided always*, That persons serving by substitute as aforesaid, if said substitute shall be called in his own turn into actual service before the term expires which he was to serve for his employer, that then the person procuring such substitute shall march in his said substitute's turn, or be liable to pay his fine for neglect; which fine is to be recovered as other fines for neglect of serving are by this act directed to be recovered; and that sons who are not subject to the militia law may be admitted as substitutes for their fathers.

Sect. XX. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when the militia, or any detachment thereof, are called out on duty, the pay of each Major-General shall be sixty dollars per month; of each Brigadier-General fifty dollars per month; of each Lieutenant-Colonel forty dollars per month; of each Major thirty dollars per month; of each Captain twenty-five dollars per month; of each Lieutenant twenty dollars per month; of each Ensign fifteen dollars per month; of each Sergeant eight dollars per month; of each Corporal seven dollars per month; and of each Private and Musician six dollars per month; and that every person refusing or neglecting to perform his tour of duty, in person or by substitute, shall pay the sum of twelve dollars for every such neglect or refusal, if the tour was to be for a term not exceeding one month, and in proportion if the tour was to be for any longer term.

Sect. XXI. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That when any class or classes of the militia shall be called to perform any tour of duty, the Brigade-Inspector shall cause each and every person so called to be notified of such call, by a written or printed notice being delivered to him personally, or left at his house or usual place of abode, by some officer or other fit person employed for that purpose by the commanding officer of said company, at least three days before the time of assembling the said militia, unless the Governor, on a sudden exigency, shall think proper to order any part of the militia into immediate and actual service; and then the notice mentioning such special order, shall be given for immediate attendance; and any person refusing or neglecting to perform such tour of duty, shall pay a fine of sixteen dollars per month for every such offence.

[To be continued.]

NEW-YORK, May 25.

By the brig Orange, arrived here yesterday in 42 days from Bristol, we have received London papers as late as the 10th of April, from which we have extracted the following:

From the London Gazette of April 9.

HAGUE, April 4.

Intelligence has been received from general Clairfayt, dated at Tournay the 2d inst. advising that general Dumourier had that morning sent to him, as prisoners, M. Bournonville, M. Camus, and other commissioners, who had been authorised by the national convention to apprehend him, and conduct him to the bar; and that, in a letter which he at the same time wrote to general Clairfayt, he declared his intention to march the next morning with his army to Paris.

April 6.

The re-surrender of Breda has compleated the rapid deliverence of Holland from the threatened tyranny of *French fraternity*; how far the events of this short war may have subdued the spirit of democracy, cannot at present be ascertained. Parties still run high, and both sides speculate at this moment pretty freely on the consequences which may flow from the punishment or mercy that may be administered to the Dutch revolters now taken in arms. The princess of Orange, thro' the whole of the present conflict, has judiciously declined appearing too forward in the military councils. Lord Auckland, as British minister, has conciliated the general respect of the confederate powers, by the wise and decided measures he proposed, and which he has had the address to carry rapidly into effect, *maegre* the wonted system of *Dutch deliberation!* General Boetzlaar and his lovely daughters have been received at court with every possible mark of esteem. The Saxe Gotha regiment, the principal gallant defenders of Williamstadt, have marched into this garrison on royal duty.

April 8.

Lord Auckland, the British minister, set off yesterday morning from Antwerp, to meet his royal highness the duke of York, and the prince of Saxe Cobourg. The honorable terms granted to the French garrisons of Breda and Gertruydenburg appear now to have been stipulated by Dumourier, in his conferrence with the prince of Cobourg.

BRUSSELS, April 2.

Dumourier's Flight.

Letters from his excellency general Clairfayt, to Mons, Comte Starenberg, Imperial minister at the Hague, dated at Tournay, March 31, 1793.

"I loose not a moment in communicating to your excellency what M. Dumourier has just written to me, when he sent to our camp eight or nine prisoners this morning, four of whom, with general Bournonville, he says, were specially commissioned by the national convention to arrest and conduct him a prisoner to their bar; and, on any resistance on the part of Dumourier, to have him assassinated on the road: "But (adds the writer) I have been before hand with them, in securing those commissioners and their deputies as my prisoners." These he has sent under a strong escort to the prince de Cobourg, after having put seals on all their papers, &c.

"M. Dumourier transmitted me at the same time a list of the prisoners, and concludes by saying, "that he was that instant about to move with the trusty part of his army, in order to destroy those who may oppose themselves to the public good of France, and to give to that distracted kingdom permanent peace and tranquility. I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

"CLAIRFAYT."

COLOGNE, April 2.

We are this instant informed, that Custine having marched from Mentz on the 1st inst. to retake Coppenheim, the two wings of the Prussian army cut off his retreat, and he was entirely surrounded with all his army; it was supposed that he could not escape.

Every thing is ready for the bombardment of Mentz and Cassel, and if the garrisons do not surrender, they will be entirely destroyed.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, April 4.

Intelligence has been received from the prince de Saxe Cobourg's head-quarters at Mons, that an armistice had been agreed upon between his serene highness and general Dumourier, the latter having previously consented to evacuate the Austrian Netherlands and Dutch Brabant; that general Dumourier sat out on the 3d inst. on his march to Paris; that his serene highness had put his troops into very close cantonments, keeping them in immediate readiness to act; that the king of Prussia had crossed the Rhine at Buchera, attacked the French at Bingen, Creutzenach and Altheim, took general Neuwinger, 50 officers, 200 non-commissioned officers and privates, 15 cannon, and a military chest, and had formed the blockade of Mayence; that general Wurmser, with a Prussian corps, was immediately to pass the Rhine at Manheim, and act on the left of the king; that Worms and Oppenheim were evacuated, and that the enemy had retreated from those places towards Landau. —— These operations happened between the 27th of March and the 1st of April.

PARIS, April 3.

Now that you are in possession of the proceedings of the Convention since the time that all communication has been stopt between the two countries, I likewise send you some account of the proceedings of the Jacobin Club, and the Commune, which, at this crisis, are of considerable importance. The clubs, you will see, now exercise both the legislative and executive functions of government, and while they dictate to the deliberations of the Convention, issue their mandates with all the imperiousness of constituted authority. These I accompany with little details, which will more clearly shew you the state of facts, and the spirit which prevails in this capital.

By some, Dumourier is accused as a traitor, and his having acted all along with views hostile to his country: By others, his conduct is justified upon the ground of necessity, and represented as the only resource which his present situation allowed. He has been publicly threatened with assassination. In the Club of Cordeliers, it was resolved on the 26th of March, that he and the other commanders of the army should be brought to Paris in order to be tried; "and if," cried some of those present, "they escape the tribunal, they shall not escape us."

In consequence of an order of the Committee of Superintendance, all the papers of Roland have been sealed up. He is accused of being concerned in the confederacy with Dumourier.

Orders of arrest are issued against Madames Sillery, Egalite, Lady Fitzgerald; against Valence, Egalite the younger, Montjoye, and others, who are officers under the command of Dumourier.

Danton, the other day, used in the Convention a similie certainly by no means inapplicable to the present state of the French Legislature. "A great revolution," said he, "is like a metal which boils in a furnace: the statue of Liberty is not yet founded: if you do not know how to manage the furnace, the metal will boil over and burn you."

The Commissioners of Public Safety have announced to the Convention the discovery at Chantilly, of the most valuable effects of the Prince of Conde. They have already sent to Paris 2208 marks of gold and silver. They state too, that they have found there a vast number of letters, among which were some from the late King, the Queen, Madame Elizabeth, Neckar, Calonne, Dubarry, &c. and the secret motives of the expences of the Red Book, and various articles relative to the revolution. As it was supposed that much more remained to be discovered, two Commissioners were ordered by the Convention to proceed to Chantilly.—Having reached the place of their destination, they wrote that they had discovered various secret openings in the walls of the palace, in which were new-made muskets and ammunition, papers, and two boxes of jewels. They demanded powers to search the houses and papers of various persons suspected of concealing effects of the late Prince of Conde. New Commissioners and new powers were sent to them, with particular instructions to preserve the cabinet of Natural History.

The confusion that reigns here, can more easily be conceived than described. We seem to have returned to a state of complete and political chaos. All is tumult and disorder. In this situation, force alone can decide, and disentangle the jarring elements. Those, however, who foresee a speedy conclusion to the present state of distraction, will probably be mistaken. That order will spring from confusion, and some regular form of government succeed to the present anarchy, is indeed to be hoped, but not speedily to be looked for. In proportion to the violence with which distraction now rages, must be the time it will require to subside.—Before the government can be regenerated, and the numerous crimes committed at the different periods of the revolution done away, it must be purified by much blood. Even suppose the war should be brought to a more speedy conclusion than is at present probable, it will be difficult to determine in what mode things can be settled.—There is such a coalision of passions, prejudices and interests, that it must be long before any settled order of things can take place. What means indeed will be found to reconcile the wishes and adjust the claims of the different parties, it is impossible to foresee.

We now touch on a new æra of a revolution which has been continually varying its form, and giving rise to new changes—a revolution which has astonished ordinary observers, by the novelty, magnitude, and rapid succession of events; which has filled with horror the friends of humanity, by the crimes which it has produced, and the evils with which it threatens

humanity: and which has opened a new field of curiosity and speculation to the philosopher, while it baffles every effort of reasoning and conjecture.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WEDNESDAY, March 27.

Robespire moved, that all the relations of the late King, except his son, should be banished from France, within eight days: and that the late Queen should be tried for her life, before the Revolutionary Tribunal. The Convention, almost unanimously, passed to the order of the day.

THURSDAY, March 28.

A member of the Deputation of the Sections of Paris, in his own name, proposed, first, that all the individuals in the Republic, from the age of fifteen to sixty, should be declared in a state of permanent requisition: second, that one half of these citizens should repair to the frontiers; and that the other half should remain in the interior for the maintenance of public order, and the security of persons and property: third, that all public business should be suspended for three months: and fourth, that one half of the Convention should go in person to increase the number of the defenders of their country.

Applauded.

After some debate Barrere demanded, that the Assembly should declare to the people of Paris, that it will save the country---that it will occupy itself with the Constitution the 15th of next month --and that, in the mean time, it renders the commune of Paris responsible for the safety of the Convention. The discussion was closed, and the propositions of Barrere were unanimously adopted.

FRIDAY, March 29.

Lamarque, from the Committee of General Safety, reported, that numberless pamphlets were circulated, exhorting the people to set the son of the late King on the Throne: dissolve the Convention, recal the Priests, and re-establish tythes.

The Convention decreed, that whoever shall be convicted of composing or printing writings for the restoration of monarchy in France, or the dissolution of the National representation, shall be punished with death.---The venders and distributors of such writings to be punished with three months imprisonment, if they discover the authors; if not, with two years in the galleys.

Notice was brought that Miranda was arrived; and he was ordered to be brought to the bar to-morrow.

SATURDAY, March 30.

Camus.---"The Committee of General Defence charged me to propose to you measures of safety, resolved upon this night, in presence of a great number of deputies, and after a long deliberation.

"Dispatches arrived yesterday from the army inform us, that the most odious plots are in agitation for the destruction of the Republic. We do not yet know the whole, but we shall soon be in possession of it. I propose,

1. To order General Dumourier to the Bar.

2. That the Minister at war shall instantly set out to examine the state of the army of the North.

3. That four commissioners, members of the Convention, shall repair to the said army, with power to suspend and arrest all Generals and Military officers whom they shall suspect, and bring them to the bar.

This decree was passed almost unanimously.

Camos, Quinette, Lamarque, and Bancal, were appointed commissioners.

Danton was called upon for an account of his operations in Belgium, but declined it, till the Executive Council should give in their report, and challenged all the members who had charges to make against him, to produce them.---Ordered that Danton's report be deferred till Dumourier be heard.

SUNDAY, March 31.

A deputation from the Municipality of Paris requested speedy justice on General Dumourier, and all those, who like him, wished to lessen the National Authority. "In vain," said they, "are attempts made to calumniate our generous defenders, the soldiers who compose the army of which he is the head. Give, Legislators, to that army, a Chief worthy of it---a Plebian Chief, who hath never breathed the infectious air of Courts---let the heads of all the guilty roll at the bottom of the scaffold."

President. The Convention, sensible of your uneasiness, is animated with the same sentiments and same interests as yourselves; it has already pursued the necessary measures for the safety of the Republic, and for punishing those who have betrayed it. The speech of the deputies, and the answer of the President, were ordered to be printed.

Monday, April 1.

The Commissioners from Lisle, in a letter dated the 27th of March, gave an account that the city of Bruges had driven out its garrison, and put an embargo on the magazines. They required the Generals to send to Bruges a considerable force.

Marat denounced the three hundred deputies who had joined to form a committee of public safety, as conspirators, who were entirely under the influence of Brissot, Guadet and Vernio.

La Source replied, that Marat was an impostor.

Cambaceres, in the name of the committee of public safety, read a letter of Dumourier to the National Convention of the 12th, and another of the 28th of March, addressed to Beurnonville, in which he gave an account of the retreat of the body of the army under the command of Generals Neuilly and Ferraud, who, by the desertion of a great number of volunteers, were obliged to evacuate the city of Mons, during the night of the capitulation of General Maraste, Military Commander of Anvers, who by that method, though not the most honourable, yet indispensably necessary, saved a body of 10,000 men. He added, that Colonels St. Clair and Thouvenot were attacked, without means of defence----that our military convoys were detained at Bruges---that he has sent forces in order to liberate those convoys---that he has given orders to garrison St. Omer, Cambrai, and all the places on the line from Dunkirk to Givet. In these letters Dumourier describes the army as in a state of the greatest disorder, and not having provisions for more than ten days: He says that the pretended succours of men from the departments of the North, consist only of old men and children, who, so far from being useful, serve only to increase the confusion and consume the provisions. He declares, that if order and discipline be not restored --that if fifty authorities, each more absurd than the other, continue to direct all political and military operations, France is lost; he declares, that he, with a small number of brave men, would bury themselves under the ruins of their country. He affirms, that it is impossible for him to stop the progress of the enemy, who, without amusing themselves with sieges, may, with an army of twenty thousand cavalry, lay waste and reduce to ashes all that part of the country which is in the neighbourhood of Paris. Dumourier concludes this melancholy state of the representation of affairs with bestowing eulogiums on the clemency and moderation of the Austrians, which were entitled to the more praise, as, from the example of cruelty and outrage which the French had exhibited, a very different conduct on their part might have been expected. I, says he, have always affirmed, and I repeat, that a republic can only be founded on virtue, and that freedom can be maintained only by order and wisdom.

Cambaceres, after having read these letters of Dumourier, gave an account of the proceedings of the Commissioners of the Executive Power. Arrived at Valenciennes, they learned that General Dumourier was at Tournay. They repaired thither, and found him with Madame Sillery, with Pamela, Egalite, and Valence.---He was surrounded with deputations from the district of Cambrai. The interview was violent. Dumourier expressed himself in terms of invective against the Jacobins. "They will ruin France," said he; "But I will save it, though they should call me a Cæsar, a Cromwell, a Monk." The Commissioners carried the conversation no further. They departed and returned next day, determined to dissemble, in order the better to discover the extent of his views. Encouraged by their overtures, Dumourier no longer kept any bounds. He said that the Convention were a herd of ruffians, whom he, all, equally held in abhorrence. That all the volunteers were paltroons; but all their efforts would be in vain. "As for the rest, added he, "there still remains a party---the Jacobins have only to cover with their bodies the survivors of the Royal Family, and to dismiss the Convention. If the Queen and her children are threatened, I will march to Paris; it is my fixed determination; *and the Convention will not exist three weeks longer.*"---The Commissioners asked him by *what means* he would replace the Convention? His answer was, The *means* are already formed. Q. Do not you wish to have the Constitution?---A. It is a foolish Constitution: I expected better from Condorcet; the former, with all its imperfections, was preferable.---Q. Do you wish to have a King? A. WE MUST *have one*. Q. And from what quarter would you take him? A. "Of what consequence is it whether it be a James, a Louis, or a Philip?" said Paoli. It is a new outrage of the Jacobins to call me of the Orleans party.-- Q. How would you contrive to cause your new Constitution and your King to be accepted? A. I have along with me all the Presidents of districts; besides, I am bused to restore peace to France; I have already entered into a negociation with the Prince of Cobourg for an exchange of prisoners; and for the purpose of withdrawing from Holland those eighteen battalions who are on the point of being cut off.---Q. But your negociations with Cobourg, and the peace which you wish to procure to France, will not have the effect to metamorphose Republicans into Royalists? A. No matter. Must I again tell you? *I will be in Paris in three weeks!* and I will then be able to prevent them from going on with their projects of liberty and a Republic. Since the battle of Jemappe, I have wept over my success in so bad a cause. France *must* have a King.——Q. Do you think we ought to abandon the French territory to the enemy?----Q. How would you instal your King?--A. My army, *if I choose*, shall be an army of Mamelukes. With twelve thousand men I will take Paris, or compel it to surrender by famine.----Q. But may not you, perhaps, be stopt in your projects? A. I despise the Convention; *it will soon be reduced to the Bailiwick of Paris.* Besides, my horse will soon carry me among the Austrians. They esteem me; and I shall be received by them.----Duboiston then proposed to communicate to him a plan of Counter Revolution.---A. It is not practicable. Mine is better. I mean to invade Belgium, of which I will make the conquest for myself, and of which I will render myself Chief, under the protection of the House of Austria!---Here terminated the interview of the Commissioners. They quitted Tournay on the same evening, on their return to Paris.

It was decreed that a Commission should be formed to examine the conduct of the Belgic Commissioners.

April 2. The Mayor and Procureur of the Commune of Saint Arnoud, gave an account of the dismal situation of that district for want of provisions. Referred to the Committee of Commerce.

Debates respecting General Dumourier.

In the sitting of March 30th, after the Convention had decreed that General Dumourier should be brought to the bar, Marat moved, That the Minister at War should remain at Paris, where he would be more useful than on the frontiers inspecting the army of the North.

Camus said, that the Minister had yesterday made two objections to the committee. 1st. The necessity of his presence at the War-Office; 2nd, The bad state of his health. The committee replied, that his health would allow him to take a journey of seven or 8 days to save his country from danger; and that his assistants would attend to the business of the War-Office.

In the sitting of April 1st, a member announced, that several committees had sat all night to extract the different plans of Constitution sent by the Departments.

Marat said, it would be time enough to think of the Constitution, when Dumourier and the other self chosen statesmen should be known and punished.

Biroteau moved, that without regard to the national representation, and the inviolability of members, every member suspected of conspiracy against the public safety, should be put under arrest. This was adopted unanimously.

Cambaceres, after reading General Dumourier's letters, and giving an account of the conversation which had passed between him and the commissioners at Tournay, concluded the report made by him, in the name of the committee of public safety, by observing, that there was a grand conspiracy, of which Dumourier was the principal agent, and that several persons, attached to the house of Philip d'Orleans, commonly called Egalite, were vehemently suspected of being concerned in it. He announced as a measure of safety, that all those supposed to be connected with Orleans, or to wish for royalty, ought to be apprehended. Philip Egalite himself and Sillery, would have been apprehended but from respect to the national representation, of which they were members. Being brought before the committee, they both answered, that they would consider it as their duty to submit to whatever precautions the public liberty might require, and invoked the most scrupulous examination of their conduct.

Several members wished to speak on the conduct of Dumourier, but it was observed, that it would be better to wait till his arrival. Danton, however, entered into some explanations of his own conduct, and expressed his indignation at the treachery of Dumourier.

Lasource said, that Danton abandoned Dumourier only because he saw his perfidy unmasked. The precipitate journies of Danton; his refusal to appear in the committee; his efforts to raise the people in a body; and the immense sums he had spent without producing any account, proved clearly that he was in concert with Dumourier. He moved, that Sillery and Egalite should be put under an arrest; that a commission should be formed to examine the conduct of the commissioners in Belgium; that the minute addressed by Dubuisson, Patrarae, and Paoli, should be printed and sent to the army; and that an address should be prepared, to explain to the French people the misfortunes of their country,

Boiteau denounced Fabre d'Eglantine as having proposed the re establishment of royalty.

Deemas moved, that these denunciations, which at the present moment might ruin the public liberty, should be referred to the commission proposed by Lasource.---Decreed.

Danton—"The patriots are oppressed by the aristocracy. It is meant to murder them, by making the people believe that they have been tampering in Dumourier's plot. [He was interrupted by a vehement agitation of the Convention, and afterwards proceeded.] You reproach me, you who sit on the *Mountain*, with not exerting all the energy of character which nature hath bestowed upon me. You accuse me of weakness. Very well! I confess my error, and I proclaim to all France, that those who through stupidity or weakness meant to withdraw the tyrant from the sword of the law, are the same men who indulge in the insolent practice of calumny. I am reproached with not repairing to the committee at the moment of my return from Belgium—How could I?—overpowered with fatigue, after passing several nights without rest, was it not natural to yield to this first call? Scarcely had I obtained a few hours of repose, when I repaired to the committee, and I call to witness all who were present, what were my first words—"Dumourier must be watched. Dumourier is a traitor. Dumourier has said, that the Convention consists of three hundred fools, led by four hundred ruffians."

"But Dumourier wishes for a King, and Danton is suspected of having been his partner in this audacious, this criminal idea. Danton, who, if I may say so, led the tyrant to the scaffold. But let us cease to impute to innocence a crime of which those only who had the wickedness to keep terms with Louis can alone be reasonably suspected. Those who endeavoured to exasperate Dumourier against the popular societies—Those who wished to punish the civism of Paris, by arming the departments against it---Those who at clandestine suppers concerted plans of conspiracy with him. I defy the traitor to produce a single line of mine that can compromise me with him. If he can, let my head pay the forfeit." He concluded with proposing to levy fifty thousand men for the protection of Paris; and that the commission above decreed should take cognizance of all the deputies since the opening of the Convention, and of all publications against the majesty of the Republic, &c.

Obselin, from the committee of Surveillance, announced, that a great number of deserters were flocking to Paris. He read a declaration of the commandant of the light cavalry of Calvados, denouncing Dumourier and his Aid-de-Camp, Baptiste, formerly his valet de chambre. The Convention passed a decree for apprehending at the barriers of Paris all military men who should not produce leave of absence.

Decreed that Baptiste be put under arrest.

SITTING OF THE JACOBINS.

March 25. A violent debate arose on the question, whether the Society ought not to send commissioners chosen from its own members, to accompany those of the Convention to into the departments.

Desfieux said, that the the finances of the Society were in a very deranged state.

Marat treated this as a frivolous excuse, and said that he society ought to send into the departments trusty persons, who might secretly sound the public opinion. This added he, would be the only means to save your emissaries from poignards of assassins.

Bentabolle comunicated to the Society the bad news received from Belgium; 800 millions of expences, and 150,000 men conducted to slaughter. *These are the fruits of all our conquests in the Netherlands!*

Marat. "Dumourier pretends that the cause of all our misfortunes, ought to be ascribed to the disorganizers who exist in his army; but there are no other disorganizers except the chiefs whom he himself has chosen."

An Administrator of the department of Deux-Sevres, after mentioning the troubles by which the territories of the republic are desolated, cried out, "Rise! your enemies are in the midst of you; crush them or they will crush you! The people can only save themselves. Let them then, it is time! Remember the 10th of August. March! you have not a moment to lose!"

Herbert. "The counter-revolution is in the Convention. Your Legislators are your tyrants; they are in concert with the Generals and the executive power. Let the people then rise. The Convention, instead of saving, mean to betray us." [*Several voices from the galleries cried out, no more quarter, let us rise and strike!*]

Another member. "Let us proceed to the Convention. Let the Mountain be in force, and let it say to the people, *here are your friends—there are your tyrants.*

This insurrection must be the last, for such shocks exhaust the machine; the blood of your enemies must run in large streams. *At the same hour, on the same day, in all the towns, in all the villages, all the hamlets, and all the cottages throughout the kingdom, the heads of conspirators must roll in the dust.*" [Applauded with much transport.]

March 27.

Marat, "The people of Paris should surround the Convention, and demand whether it will or can save the public cause? and ought to pursue measures according to the answer they may receive."

Robespierre, "The only means of saving ourselves are, to declare war against our enemies, as they have declared war against us. Let us remember the 10th of August. Let us not go to ask the Convention whether it will save us. Yes, it will, but we must second it. I propose then, that all foreigners be banished, all the agents of the cabinets of Vienna and Berlin, all suspected persons. You will ask me how they are to be discovered? Let a revolutionary Committee, composed of warm patriots, be established in each section. Banish from these sections all the ci-devant nobles, priests, &c."—Applauded.

Duforni proposed, "That, to discover evil-minded persons, every landlord should be obliged to post upon his doors the names of the persons who lodge in their houses, with the time of their residence, and their occupations." Adopted.

Several members proposed different measures of general safety, but all agreed on *the necessity of a new insurrection.*

Bossel, "As the law is not executed, the people must do justice to themselves."

Terasson. "When we always speak and never act, it is to no purpose. Let us begin by disarming the Aristocrats, and we shall afterwards proceed farther. The Committee of General Defence is corrupted, and the Executive Council ought to be watched, *in the mean time let us execute.*" [Here the galleries cried out, Bravo!]

A Member "Danton has been the apologist of Dumourier. Let him be called to this bar

to explain the reasons of the praises given to that perfidious General; and if he refuse, let him be considered as a traitor, and treated as such." Adopted with much applause.

March 29.

Robespierre inveighed bitterly against a decree passed on the morning sitting against those who might instigate to murder and pillage. He requested that that part of the Convention, which did not wish for the public good, might be unmasked, and that they should be deprived of the power of doing hurt. "Let", said he, the faithful departments be invited to proceed against those who are unfaithful, in order to crush them. Strike at length; strike all traitors, and respect only the National Representatives."

March 31.

Marat.—"The dangers which threaten our country are at their height, and the moment has arrived when the courage of republicans ought to be displayed. The treacheries of our generals are no longer a mystery. My predictions are accomplished—But we have opened our eyes too late. A messenger has been dispatched to Dumourier, and I will warrant that by this time he has emigrated. Bournonville has set out to seize all the papers which may tend to convict himself, and perhaps to try to march against Paris with Dumourier.

Danton, in a speech of some length, recapitulated his former services, in having prevented the ministry, of which he was a member, from leaving Paris in September last. He knew Dumourier to be unprincipled and ambitious; but he knew his military talents, and wished to give his country the benefit of them. But Dumourier conceived the project of conquering the Netherlands and Holland, and making himself their Protector. All his actions were infected by this idea; and if he did not annihilate the Prussians in the camp of La Lune, it was because he wished to reserve himself an asylum in case of defeat, in the states of Frederick William. His retreat from Belgium was rather the fault of his inferior officers than his own. Miranda was a fool or a traitor. When Dumourier returned from Holland to Belgium he was quite dejected. The failure of his visionary projects reduced him almost to a state of insanity. He retained nothing of a republican but his military ardour, and fought every two leagues. "But," continued the speaker, "let us leave this raving general, and think only of saving the republic. France is far from having lost her force. Under Louis XIV. she combated all Europe, with resources far inferior. But where are those resources? It is for the Jacobins to find them. It is not enough to have levied an army of 300,000 men; we must raise a central army to defend Paris, and succour all the rest. Let the Jacobins call upon all good citizens, and select those who are the most capable of defending their country, and we shall soon have a formidable army. The factious talk of dissolving the Convention; I cannot endure the idea of a dissolution. Let those who have shewn themselves too pusillanimous to join their names to those whose glory will descend to posterity, withdraw from it. Let us engage the people to speak, and we shall purge the Convention of those who are incapable of saving the republic. Those only who have killed a king, are worthy of representing republicans."

Marat. Dumourier is a creature of a wicked faction. He was at first a pupil, and now he is their protector. I suspect the commissioners Camus and Triellard. Such men ought not to give us a report on our situation in Belgium. I request that Danton will tear aside the veil before the tribune of the Convention."

Danton. "I engage to comply with that request."

Marat. Act with energy and courage. Behave like a true republican. Do as I shall do. If the enemy enter Erance, I shall draw my poinard and fall upon the traitors. [Here Marat, drawing a dagger from his bosom, brandished it in his hand.] I am determined to die rather than bend the knee. The despair of liberty will give me death. I propose that a considerable number of such arms shall be manufactured and given to all citizens of known patriotism who are not acquainted with military evolutions. Let us set on foot a subscription for this purpose. I myself shall make the first sacrifice to it."—This was adopted, and the subscription agreed to.

St. Just. "I denounce Bournonville as a traitor."

April 1.

Robespierre made a long speech on the conduct of Dumourier, and mentioned the dangers to which liberty was exposed; but which, however, he observed, would appear more glorious after these severe proofs to which it had been put. "Some speak of giving you a king (said he) but is it not known that the fairest laurels which bind your brows were plucked from the grave of the last of the Capets? and certainly no one will tear from you that mark of triumph, but with your lives." He concluded with moving, that all the members of the family of Capet, as well as all the circumjacent nobles and priests, should be expelled—adopted.

LONDON, April 9.

The letters brought by the Dutch and British mails yesterday, confirm the accounts of the declaration of General Dumourier in favour of monarchy, and his being on his march to Paris to support the re-establishment of a regal government in France. The same letters mention other defeats of the French before Mentz and at Nizza. In short the late universal defeat of the French seems, if possible, more rapid than the former successes; and the decided part taken by their commander in chief, added to the vigorous proceedings of the Counter-Revolutionists in France, appear more likely to be the means of re-establishing a permanent form of government in that country.

General Dumourier certainly marched on the 3d for Paris, with the avowed intention of restoring the monarchy of France. He was joined on his march by numbers of people, who, shocked with the iniquitous murder of Louis the sixteenth, were now happy in an opportunity of declaring their sentiments.

Previous to Dumourier's quitting Lisle, he put a white cockade in his hat, and all the army followed his example, as fast as ribbons could be procured for them. We understand that the white flag is flying on the tower of the garrison at Lisle, in which Dumourier left a garrison on whom he could depend.

By every intelligence received from France, it appears that the general body of the people on the sea coasts, adjacent to Flanders, are unanimous for having a King.

The son of Louis XVI. has been proclaimed King of the French at Lisle, Valenciennes, and Douay.

It was understood in the Austrian army, that all offensive measures against France were to be suspended during the execution of Dumourier's plan---a proof that the Prince of Saxe Cobourg is well assured of his sincerity.

It is said that the city of Nantz is taken possession of by the insurgents of Britanny.

On Sunday last, the 7th instant, a Congress was to be held at Antwerp, consisting of the following personages, viz. The Prince of Orange, the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Prince Frederick of Brunswick, Lord Auckland, and the Ministers of the other powers actually at war with France. The object of this Congress must evidently have reference to the late unexpected events, and probably to concert the plan of future operations.

By a French paper of the 2d, it appears that the Spaniards have entered France in two places near Audaye.

Bruffels Gazette Extraordinary.

"Advices are received that General Dumourier would this day set off with the army for the interior of France, in order to restore peace and tranquility to the kingdom.

"We believe that we shall give pleasure to our readers, in giving them a list of the prisoners of war sent over by Dumourier.

List of Prisoners.

"Bournonville. General of the army and Minister at War, Memoire, Captain of Hussars, Aid du camp of the Minister, Villeneuve, Secretary Commissioner of the War office, Camus, Member of the Convention Lamarque, Quinette and Henry Bancai, ditto---Faucard, Secretary to the Commissioners."

April 10.

It is now rumoured, that Dumourier, having found reason to suspect the sincerity of a great part of his army in the promises they had given to support him in his plan of marching to Paris, and placing young Louis on the throne, had left his army at the head of a regiment of cavalry, and gone to the Austrian army. We give this merely as a report—we may however add, that no official intelligence of any such event has been received.

The capitulation of Gertrydenberg was signed on the 2d instant. The garrison to march out with the honors of war, to carry off their provisions, horses, &c.

The garrison of Breda to carry off their military effects, arms and ammunition, and to have a free passage to the army of Dumourier. The foreign troops in garrison to be included in the capitulation; the prisoners on both sides to be restored.

It was reported on Monday, that admiral Gardner had taken thirty sail of French West-Indiamen. The report was received yesterday, with the substitution of admiral Gell for admiral Gardner.

Captain Manley, of the Syren Frigate, sailed from Helvoetsluys on Monday morning. He brings advice, that the French were totally driven from every part of the United provinces; in consequence of which all the British troops were proceeding with rapid marches through Brabant, to join the prince of Saxe Cobourg; and that no naval aid being necessary on the coast of Holland, he had withdrawn all his majesty's ships from thence; the gun-boats had been all previously laid up in the arsenal of Rotterdam before he left his ship.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

"The Indians have done some mischief on the Mingo Bottom, and likewise made an attack on the spies."

Mouth of Yellow Creek, May 4.

"The spies had a fight yesterday, (the 3d) with a number of Indians near to where the Fort Lawrence road crosses Sandy-creek, about 45 miles from this place.—One of the spies has not yet come in.—The spies had the first fire on the Indians, not more than forty yards distance."

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

The following striking passage is copied from a letter written on the present state of affairs in Europe:

"I have ceased to place reliance on any earthly thing, and remain an astonished spectator of the folly of nations and madness of many kings. Where these things will end, God only knows. Many kingdoms in Europe are shaken to their very foundation. Those which *purify themselves* may STAND; those that do not, must FALL; and in their train, luxury, tyranny, and oppression of every kind; for they carry the seeds of destruction in themselves."

We have it from respectable authority, that the ship Grange, captain Hutchinson, of Liverpool, which was captured some time ago by the French frigate l'Ambuscade, Captain Bompard, was relinquished on Saturday last, and given up to the owners or their agents. The reason assigned for this is, that none of the powers at war can seize a vessel on the coast or within the bays of the United States, whilst we remain neutral. It is therefore to be hoped, that other hostile powers will not be less complying with this fundamental principle than Captain Bompard has been, who, it is acknowledged, has acted with extreme propriety and generosity in the present instance, for there are strong reasons to believe he could not have been obliged to act in this manner by the usual laws of nations. But his respect for the neutrality of the United States overcame every other consideration.

Capt. Paul, of the ship Amiable, took on board several passengers at Liverpool, and obtained a permit from government to call at St. Vincents, where he landed them on the 11th inst. and remained at that island three days. On his passage thither, on the 10th, he touched at Barbadoes. Landed a passenger at Martinique on the 12th. In Barbadoes there were four 40 gun ships, 1 frigate, and two sloops of war. Captain Paul also touched at St. Eustatius, which he left on the 16th, in company with the brig Mary and Ann, and Capt. Glover, of this port, was standing off and on.

Capt. Paul did not receive any information of the opening of the British islands to American bottoms; but, when he touched at Barbadoes, he received a message from General Cuyler, with permission to anchor in the harbour.

The Snow St. Thomi, commanded by Capt. Cracez, a black man, of genteel deportment, and gentlemanlike address, arrived here yesterday, in 60 days from Madeira, informs that he fell in with a British frigate, and eight sail of vessels, off Bermuda on the 5th instant.

A correspondent informs us that Mr. Henry Voight, an ingenious clock and watchmaker in this city, and one of the officers of the mint of the United States, has discovered the method of making steel from iron, which exceeds the generality of any imported cast steel, when manufactured into knives, razors, &c.

It is said that Mr. Voight intends communicating this discovery gratis to all the blacksmiths and others interested in iron and steel manufactures, which may prove a considerable saving to the United States, in the importation of this necessary article, as it will then be in the power of every blacksmith to make his own steel.

Sixty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Chester, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th instant, a Negro Man, who calls himself Jeffery Butcher, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, straight in his carriage, a pleasant countenance, shews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new striped nankeen coat of a greenish colour; one half worn green do, one brownish do, one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red calimanco do, two pair of trowsers, one of top-sail duck; several pair of cotton stockings, one pair of pumps and one pair of shoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almost new. He has been seen along the wharves of Philadelphia, and is supposed to have endeavoured to get on board some vessel, or else concealed in some free negro's house, until an opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of vessels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negro will return to his master, he shall be used as formerly, which was with the utmost lenity. The above reward will be given to any person or persons who will secure him, so that his master shall have him again.

JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths.

Chester, August 21, 1792.

TAKEN up at the Spring-House, on the 15th of this instant, a small brown MARE, three years old. The owner, by applying to the subscriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again.

WILLIAM PRESTON.

Montgomery county, May 27, 1793. *

TO BE SOLD,
In Pennsbury Manor,

A VALUABLE Plantation or Tract of Land, containing about two hundred acres, situate in the Manor of Pennsbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles distant from the borough of Bristol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about twenty-five miles from the latter; from thirty to forty acres whereof has been partly cleared, the rest woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are several choice springs upon this tract, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchase, by applying to the subscriber, at No. 42, on the south side of Sassafras street, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of sale.

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

Also for sale, a Copper Caboose, two Spy Glasses, a Fusee, two Sea Books, with some Maps. Enquire as above.

May 28, 1793.

WANTED,

A NUMBER of sober industrious JOURNEYMEN BLACKSMITHS, of different branches. Good encouragement and constant employ will be given to such, by applying to Mr. MICHAEL KITTS, south side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets, Philadelphia.

May 27, 1793. *

WAS stolen, on the night of the 16th of April, out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Pencader hundred, New-Castle county, and state of Delaware, near to the Buck tavern, a Bay MARE, heavy with colt, shaved with the geers, about 14 hands high, one of her hind feet white, and her withers grown over with white hairs, 4 or 5 years old this grass, a natural trotter. Any person taking up said Mare and brings her to the subscriber, shall have Four Dollars, or Eight Eight Dollars for the Mare and conviction of the thief, and reasonable expences, paid by

ROBERT SMITH.

May 22, 1793. ‡

Twelve Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, in the Falls township, Bucks county, on the night of the 16th instant, a light bay HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, with a small star in his forehead, and some white spots on his breast, four years old; he is a natural trotter, and moves well, with a long dock.---Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get his property, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, with all reasonable charges paid, or SIX DOLLARS for either, by

EDWARD WORSTALL.

May 18, 1793. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, living on Sugarland run, London county, Virginia, a Negro Man, named PHIL, about thirty-two years of age, five feet five or six inches high, square shouldered, slim made, remarkably so about the hips; he is apt to smile when spoken to, has a flat nose, large mouth, thick lips, wrinkled forehead, with some small scars on it, has the marks of the whip on his back, is a blacksmith by trade, and is acquainted with plantation business; his clothes were a purple twilled home-made coat, very large for him, fulled and dyed in the family, and is spotted by dying, with large yellow gilt buttons, white twilled breeches, not fulled, a striped cotton waistcoat, two new oznabrig and one white shirt, a new scarlet waistcoat, new drab overalls, his shoes have soals nailed on, with sundry other clothes. He has a bag with him. It is supposed he has a pass (as he was taken up in January, 1792, in Maryland, Frederick county, Tom's creek Hundred, Head of Monocasy, and then had a pass, and went by the name of George Hick.) I will pay the above reward, and, if brought home, reasonable charges.

JAMES COLEMAN.

March 23, 1793. *

Six Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Sadsbury township, Lancaster county, on the 17th instant, a certain Samuel Mehary, an Apprentice, about five feet nine inches high, straight long fair hair, well built, about seventeen years of age, by trade a miller; had on and took with him, two linen shirts, a home-made new coat, dark purple, with six buttons on each cuff, a striped cotton pattern jacket, corduroy trowsers, two pair blue woolen stockings, one pair of coarse shoes, tied with thongs, one superfine white coat half worn, is a good English scholar, and capable of attending a merchant mill, and is an ingenious stout youth. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him in any gaol, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

DAVID STERRET.

March the 25th, 1793.

All masters of vessels are requested not to harbour him, or take him off. tf

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ANDREW CAMPBELL, late of Germantown township, Philadelphia county, deceased, either by bond, note or book debt, are requested to make payment within two months from the date hereof. Those who neglect making payment within the aforesaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs; and all those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, duly proven, for payment, to §

BENJAMIN CAMPBELL, Ex.

By ELISHA LAWRENCE, Esquire,
Vice-President, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief in and over the state of New-Jersey, and territories thereunto belonging, Chancellor and Ordinary in the same,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Proclamation of the President of the United States of America, dated the twenty-second day of April last, has been officially communicated to me, representing that a state of war exists between Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, Great-Britain, and the United Netherlands, of the one part, and France on the other, declaring the disposition of the United States to observe a conduct friendly and impartial towards the belligerent powers, and exhorting and warning the citizens of the United States carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may, in any manner, tend to contravene the same: And whereas it is the duty of this state, as a constituent member of the Union, to observe that friendly and impartial conduct towards the belligerent powers, which by the said Proclamation is declared to be the disposition of the United States, I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the honourable the Privy Council of this state, to issue this Proclamation, hereby requiring the citizens of this state carefully to avoid all acts and proceedings whatsoever, which may, in any manner, tend to contravene such disposition; and enjoining all the officers thereof, according to the duties of their respective stations, to be vigilant and active in preventing any violation of injunctions so interesting to the prosperity of the United States: And I do, by these presents, further require the officers of the different ports within this state, to report to me, from time to time, the arrival, situation, and time destined for the departure of all ships of war, or other armed or prize vessels, belonging to any of the belligerent powers, to the end that such measures may be pursued, as shall be necessary to maintain tranquility in the harbours of this state, and manifest the strictest impartiality towards the said powers.

IN WITNESS whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal at Arms, to be affixed, at Trenton, the sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, and of the independence of the said state the seventeenth.

ELISHA LAWRENCE.

By the Vice-President.
Bowes Reed, Secretary.

WHEREAS William Hess, late of Forks township, Northampton county, has sold to the subscribers a Plantation, and a certain share of a fishery on the river Lehigh, for which they have given bonds to the said Hess, in part payment for the sum of eight hundred and six pounds, payable as follow, viz. fifty pounds on the 27th day of November next, fifty pounds on the 27th day of May, 1794, and fifty pounds yearly on the 27th of May, to the year 1807, and the remaining fifty-six pounds on the 27th of May, 1808; and whereas the said William Hess has not fulfilled the contract on his part, the subscribers therefore give public notice to all persons, to take no assignment on any of said bonds, as they are determined not to pay any of them until the said William Hess has fulfilled his contract, or they are compelled by law.

JACOB EYERLY jun.
* NICHOLAS KRAEMER.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Manheim township, Lancaster county, two miles from the borough of Lancaster, on the 30th of April last, an indented servant man, named MARTIN LIEBERKNECHT, a native of Switzerland, near forty years of age, about five feet ten inches high, strong built, has dark brown hair, and brown eyes. Had on when he went away, a new, round wool hat, a hair worn ash coloured home-made cloath coat, a buckskin jacket, which has been widened by another patch of buckskin fixed in the forepart, a pair of half worn buckskin breeches, a pair of old blue woolen knit stockings, a pair of strong shoes, almost new, with double soals, and a pair of copper or brass buckels,

Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings him to his said master, or secures him in any gail, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges paid by

PHILIP DIETRICT.

May 3d, 1793. *

CAME, on the 11th instant, into the subscriber's yard, a bald faced sorrel MARE. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay reasonable charges, and take her away.

* HENRY GEYER.

Hanover township, Montgomery county,
May 15, 1793.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Alexander Major, late of Gwynedd township, in the county of Montgomery, Yeoman, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those that have any demands against the said estate, are likewise desired to bring them in, properly attested, in order for payment.

JOSEPH M'CLEAN, } Executors.
ROBERT LOLLER, }

And likewise, all persons indebted to the estate of George Adam Snyder, late of Gwynedd township aforesaid, Yeoman, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and those that have any demands against the said estate are desired to brig them in, properly attested, in order for payment.

ROBERT LOLLER, Executor.

May 7, 1793. †

GRIFFITH OWEN,

CLOCK-MAKER,

No. 73, north side of Mulberry-street, between Second-street and Moravian alley,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the Clock-making business, in all its various branches: those who please to favour him with their custom may depend on having their commands executed with the utmost neatness and dispatch; he has now on hand, ready finished, three or four Clocks, with cases, which he will dispose of reasonably for cash; and as he is determined to keep a constant supply of those articles, he flatters himself that it will always be in his power to comply with any orders he may receive. The neatness of his work, and the promptitude of the execution, he hopes will merit the attention of the public.

N. B. Mr. JACOB CARVER carries on the Watch-making business at the same place.

May 13, 1793. †

WATCHES.

A LARGE and very elegant assortment of warranted WATCHES, imported in the Pigou, from London, and for sale, by ISAAC PRICE, Clock and Watch-maker, north Market-street, No. 79, opposite to Strawberry alley, and at the shop of ROBERT LESLIE and ISAAC PRICE, north Market-street, No. 187, between Fourth and Fifth streets, consisting of capped watches of a superior quality, ladies' enamelled and plain gilt ditto, and silver watches, from five to three guineas price. A suitable abatement will be made to purchasers by the quantity.

Also, Elegant CHAINS, SEALS, &c.

May 13, 1793. ‡

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable overshot Merchant, Grist and Saw Mill, on a never-failing stream of water, with twenty-four acres of Limestone Land, seven of which is watered meadow, two orchards of grafted fruit, of the best kinds, and six acres of wood-land. The mill-house is of stone, two stories high, with three boulting-chests, the cloths all in good order, two pair of stones, one pair of which are French burr, the other country stones; from this mill is sent as good flour to market as any that comes to it. There are on the premises a dwelling house, with a stone cave and cooper's shop, together with a large stone barn, forty by thirty feet;---situate on the west side of Schuylkill, in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, fourteen miles from Philadelphia, and one quarter of a mile from Schuylkill, to which river there is a road that leads from the mill to a good fording-place over the same, near to which the canal is cutting, that will make it cheap and easy to transport flour, grain, and other articles, to and from the market. There are several other mill-seats on this estate, with water sufficient for paper and powder mills, or any other works that require plenty of water; it would suit a stone-cutter to erect a mill, as there are several marble quarries which lie near it. It will be exchanged for property in or near the city, dry goods, or public securities.

Also, a Plantation, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of good land, twenty miles from Philadelphia, at four pounds per acre.

Likewise, two thousand two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, on the Paquesis creek, in Suffex county, New-Jersey. The greatest part of this tract of land is meadow and white oak swamp; it lies within eight miles of the court-house. Suffex is now considered the second county in Jersey in point of numbers, and is by far the most thriving in it. *

Enquire at No. 212, North Front-street.

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of James Dilworth, deceased, late of the township of Bristol, and county of Philadelphia,

A LOT, and Dwelling, clear of ground-rent, the third fronting Arch, west of Fourth-street. For terms, apply to the subscribers, in Frankford, Oxford township, and county aforesaid; who desire those indebted to said estate to make speedy payment and prevent trouble; also those who may have any demands, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, to

LEONARD SHALLCROSS, and } Execut.
ISAIAH WORRELL, }

1st month 28, 1793. § tf.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Penrose, late of Richland township, Bucks county, deceased, are hereby requested to pay off the same to the subscriber, within three months from this date; and all persons having just demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, within said time, that they may be adjusted, by

WILLIAM PENROSE, Administrator.

Richland, 4th Mo. 16, 1793. †

LAW BOOKS.

GEORGE DAVIS, in the Prothonotary's office of the Supreme Court, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the gentlemen of the bar and their students, in this and other states, that by the Camilla, just arrived from Dublin, he has received the following Books, which he begs to present to their attention, at the same modederate prices as have distinguished his former sales.

If gentlemen, residing at a distance, should be pleased to favour him with their commands in writing, immediate respect shall be paid to them, and, with their permission, if he has not the books by him, will direct them from Ireland so that they may be had in a few months after their orders are sent.

G. D. expects, in a very short time, new Editions of Bacon's Abridgement, Comyns' Digest, &c. &c.

No. 313, High-street, Philadelphia,
April 16, 1793.

FOLIO.

Hargrave and Butler's Coke upon Littleton,

OCTAVO.

Plowden's Commentaries, 2 vols.
Coke's Reports, 7 vols.
Croke's ditto, 2 vols.
Ditto ditto, vol. 2d.
Salkeld's ditto, 3 vols.
Kelyng's ditto,
Lord Raymonds, ditto, 3 vols.
Comyn's ditto,
Strange's ditto, 2 vols.
Bunbury's ditto,
Parker's ditto,
Wilson's ditto, 3 vols.
Burrowes' ditto, including his Settlement Cases and Caldecott's Continuation, 7 vols.
W. Blackstone's ditto, 2 vols.
Cowper's ditto,
Douglass' ditto,
Vernon and Scriven's ditto,
Henry Blackstone's ditto,
Term ditto, 3 vols.
Ditto ditto, vol. 3d.
Peere Williams' ditto, 3 vols.
Atkyns' ditto, 3 vols,
Vesey's ditto, 2 vols.
Ambler's ditto, 2 vols.
Brown's ditto, Temp. Thurlow, 2 vols.
Ditto, Cases in Parliament, 8 vols.
Cases Tempore Talbot,
Equity Cases abridged, 3 vols.
Finch's Cases in Chancery,
Cases in Law, Equity and Conveyancing,
Barnes' Notes,
Repertorium Juridicum, 2 vols.
Lilly's Entries, 2 vols.
Malleries ditto, 2 vols.
Burn's Justice, 2 vols.
Stubb's Crown Circuit,
Boote's History of a Suit at Law,
Harrison's Chancery Practice, 2 vols.
Hinde's ditto,
Gilbert's History and Practice C. B.
Richardson's Practice B. R. and C. B. 2 vols.
Ditto ditto C. B.
Sheridan's ditto B. R.
Crompton's ditto B. R. and C. B. 2 vols.
Tidd's ditto B. R.
Schiefer's Practice of the Law, containing the Elements of Special Pleading, &c.
The Clerk's Assistant in the Practice of the Ecclesiastical Court,
Morgan's Essays, 3 vols.
Milford's Pleadings in Chancery,
System of Pleading,
Buller's Nisi Prius,
Espinasse's ditto,
Interrogatories for the examination of Witnesses in Courts of Equity,
Gilbert on Replevins,
Ditto on Rents,
Ditto on Devises,
Saunders on Uses and Trusts,
Fearn on remainders,
Wright on Tenures,
Wilson on Fines and Recoveries,
Pigott on common Recoveries,
Runnington on Ejectments,
Powell on Powers,
Ditto on Contracts,
Ditto on Mortgages,
Ditto on Devises,
Wood's Conveyancer. 4 vols.
William's Ditto, 2 vols.
Shepard's Touchstone,
Lovelass on Bills of Exchange,
Kyd on Awards,
Weskett on Insurance,
Parke on Ditto,
Reeve's History of the Law of Shipping and Navigation.
Highmore on Bail,
Cooke's Bankrupt Laws,
Addenda to Cooke's Bankrupt Laws,
A succinct digest of the Laws relating to Bankrupts,
Sayer's Law of Damages,
Ditto of Costs,
Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 2 vols.
Hawkins' ditto, 2 vols.
Foster's Crown Law,
Leach's ditto,
Boscawen on Penal Statutes,
Barrington on the Statutes,
Francis' Maxims of Equity,
Law Grammar,
Burn's Law Dictionary,
Hargrave's Law Tracts,
Doctor and Student,
Blackstone's Commentaries abridged,
Eunomus; or dialogues concerning the Law and Constitution of England,
De Lolme on the Constitution of ditto,
Sullivan's Lectures on ditto,
Woodeson's Venetian Lectures, 2 vols.
Ditto's Elements of Jurisprudence,
Reeve's History of the English Law, 4 vols.
Hale's History of the common Law,
Smith's Wealth of Nations,
Vattel's Law of Nations.

WANTED,

TWO or three active young Lads, from 12 to 16 years of age, as apprentices to the White and Black-smiths business. Enquire of the printers of the Pennsylvania Gazette.

N. B. None but such as can be well recommended need apply.

Philadelphia, April 23, 1793.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the Canister and Hand-saw, No. 23 in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, has just received by the late arrivals from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull, and is now opening a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Which he will dispose of wholesale or retail for cash or the usual credit, viz.

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pans and skillets; cart and waggon boxes; bilistered and Crowley's steel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fish-kettles and sauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fish-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; sailmakers do. buttons of various patterns; a large assortment of common and best plated shoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, cases and strops; shaving-boxes; scissars; taylors shears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-sifters; curry-combs and brushes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baskets; a variety of bellows; brass and iron weights in setts; gold scales and scale beams; iron and japanned snuffers & trays; Turkey oil and ragstones; Scotch ditto; shoe rubbers; brass head and iron shovels and tongs; a great variety of shoe and knee chapes; London and Bristol pewter, consisting of dishes, plates, basons, spoons, &c. brass and iron wire; huntsmens horns and squirrel chains; brass and bell metal kettles; brass and iron table chafing-dishes; ditto; brass locks, cocks, hinges, nails, scutcheons, drawer handles, &c. brass and iron candlesticks; a general supply of carpenters and shoemakers tools; tacks, nails, sprigs and screws of different sorts and sizes; smiths anvils, vices, beck-irons; sledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; spinning-wheel irons; sleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; saddlers straining-irons, girth, diaper and straining web, sadded and plated buckles and tips; saddlers hammers, stirrup-irons and bridle bitts; brass warming-pans; spelter; brass and paper ink-stands; steelyards; curriers knives and steels; bar lead, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; screw augers; spades, shovels and wood axes; shingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron tea-ketties; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, sash-cord, fishing and chalk lines; wrapping and seine twine; a great variety of brass andirons, brass head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hempseed, with many other articles not enumerated. tf.

Philadelphia, 4 mo. 26, 1793.

Harrisburgh Mail-Stage

STARTS every Wednesday, from Mr. Henry Eply's, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, and arrives at Harrisburgh on the Saturday morning following——starts from Mr. Crabb's, innkeeper, Harrisburgh, on Monday, and arrives on Wednesday at Philadelphia.

☞ The READING STAGE starts from Reading, at Mr. John Witman's, innkeeper, on Monday, and arrives at Philadelphia on Tuesday morning; then starts from Philadelphia on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock, and arrives at Reading on Saturday morning. The greatest care and attention shall be paid,

by the public's humble servant,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Wrought Iron Chests

Made and sold by

JOHN WUCHERER,

Near the Bank of North-America, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia;

Where gentlemen may be accomodated with the above mentioned article of any size, of the best quality.

He also performs most other kinds of

Black and White Smiths Work,

On the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

April 23, tbetf.

WANTED,

TWO families, who can furnish 4 or more girls from 12 years old upwards, to work in a paper-mill. Such families, who can produce a good recommendation, will be accommodated with a good convenient house and garden clear of rent, and employment for their children at generous wages. Apply to Truman and Longstroth, No. 38, North Second-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia, or at their mill in Moreland township, on the Pennepack, about 3 or 4 miles below the old York road, at either of which places the market prices will be given, for Clean Linen and Cotton Rags and Old Ropes. t May 13.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND, with brick Messuage thereon, situate at the north-east corner of Vine and Second-streets, in the township of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia. It is a good stand for public business, and is capable of great improvement. For terms of sale, which will be made easy, and further particulars, apply to PETER THOMPSON, and SON, Conveyancers, No. 34, Sassafras-street. ¶

March 29, 1793. tf.

WHEREAS, in the night of the 26th of April, my wife Elizabeth did, without any just cause, elope from my bed and board. These are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her any thing upon my account, as I will not pay any debts that she contracts after this date. JOHN STOUT.

May 2, 1793.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the New Printing-Office, near the Market.